

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1991

JULY 12, 1990.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. NATCHER, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5257]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (except the Food and Drug Administration, Indian Health Service, and the Office of Consumer Affairs), and Education (except Indian Education), Action, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, the National Council on Disability, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the United States Institute of Peace for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes.

INDEX TO BILL AND REPORT

	Page number	
	Bill	Report
Title I—Department of Labor:		
Employment and Training Administration	2	8
Labor-Management Services	6	16
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	7	17

	Page number	
	Bill	Report
Employment Standards Administration.....	7	17
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	10	20
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	11	20
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	12	21
Departmental Management.....	12	22
Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training.....	12	23
Office of the Inspector General.....	13	24
General Provisions.....	13	.....
Title II—Department of Health and Human Services:		
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	14	25
Centers for Disease Control.....	17	42
National Institutes of Health.....	18	50
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.....	22	91
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	22	101
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.....	23	101
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.....	23	104
Health Care Financing Administration.....	24	106
Social Security Administration.....	26	109
Family Support Administration.....	29	113
Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services.....	30	115
Office of the Secretary.....	31	123
General Provisions.....	32	.....
Title III—Department of Education:		
Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged.....	38	124
Impact Aid.....	38	128
School Improvement Programs.....	39	130
Bilingual and Immigrant Education.....	40	139
Education for the Handicapped.....	40	140
Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research.....	40	142
Special Institutions for the Handicapped.....	40	147
Vocational and Adult Education.....	41	149
Student Financial Assistance.....	42	151
Guaranteed Student Loans.....	43	154
Higher Education.....	43	155
Howard University.....	44	162
College Housing and Academic Assistance Loans.....	44	164
Education, Research, Statistics, and Improvement.....	45	165
Libraries.....	46	169
Departmental Management.....	46	172
Office for Civil Rights.....	46	172
Office of the Inspector General.....	46	173
General Provisions.....	46	.....
Title IV—Related Agencies:		
Action.....	49	173
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	49	175
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	50	176
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.....	50	176
National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.....	50	176
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....	51	177
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.....	51	177
National Council on Disability.....	51	177
National Labor Relations Board.....	51	178
National Mediation Board.....	52	178
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	52	178
Physician Payment Review Commission.....	53	178
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission.....	53	179
Railroad Retirement Board.....	53	179
Soldier's and Airmen's Home.....	.....	181

United States Institute of Peace	Page number Bill	Report
Title V—General Provisions.....	55	181
House of Representatives Reporting Requirements.....	55	181

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares on a summary basis the appropriation for fiscal year 1990, the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991, and the Committee recommendations for fiscal year 1991 in the accompanying bill. In addition to these amounts, consideration of \$5,505,028,000 of budget estimates for 1991 has been deferred because authorizations have not been enacted for these programs. New budget authority provided in 1990 for these deferred items totals \$5,887,847,000.

A large portion (74.3%) of the appropriations in the bill is for entitlement programs in which funding levels are determined by the basic authorizing legislation. The bill includes \$126,567,563,000 for these entitlements in fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$1,033,736,000 over the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$12,371,172,000 above the amounts available for these programs in fiscal year 1990. For discretionary programs, in which spending is controlled through the annual appropriations bill, the bill includes \$43,875,436,000 in fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$3,178,442,000 over the President's budget and an increase of \$4,937,574,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1990.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			Fiscal year 1991 bill compared to—	
	1990 comparable	1991 budget	1991 bill	1990 comparable	1991 budget
Department of Labor	\$6,599,016	\$7,195,325	\$7,648,593	+\$1,049,577	+\$453,268
Department of Health and Human Services:					
Public Health Service:					
Health Resources and Services Administration	1,801,418	1,640,079	1,865,875	+64,457	+225,796
Centers for Disease Control	879,195	962,411	997,701	+118,506	+35,290
National Institutes of Health	7,276,783	7,623,175	8,317,654	+1,040,871	+694,479
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	2,591,647	2,775,152	2,660,748	+69,101	-114,404
Assistant Secretary for Health	156,405	175,550	179,386	+22,981	+3,836
Health Care Policy and Research	49,768	39,126	68,579	+18,811	+29,453
Subtotal, Public Health Service	12,755,216	13,215,493	14,089,943	+1,334,727	+874,450
Health Care Financing Administration	78,073,484	84,047,588	84,175,932	+6,102,448	+128,344
Social Security Administration	13,581,979	16,424,633	16,427,633	+2,845,654	+3,000
Family Support Administration	12,540,063	14,034,446	14,037,446	+1,497,383	+3,000
Human Development Services	5,408,027	6,599,384	6,855,409	+1,447,382	+256,025
Departmental Management	152,199	155,452	162,502	+10,303	+7,050
Total, HHS	122,510,968	134,476,996	135,748,865	+13,237,897	+1,271,869
Current year	105,164,480	115,023,996	116,295,865	+11,131,385	+1,271,869
Advances	17,346,488	19,453,000	19,453,000	+2,106,521	+0
Department of Education	23,012,014	23,549,441	26,027,751	+3,015,737	+2,478,310
Related Agencies	1,012,255	1,009,059	1,017,790	+5,535	+8,731
Grand total	153,134,253	166,230,821	170,442,999	+17,308,746	+4,212,178

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—			Fiscal year 1991 bill compared to—	
	1990 comparable	1991 budget	1991 bill	1990 comparable	1991 budget
Mandatory.....	114,196,391	125,533,827	126,567,563	+ 12,371,172	+ 1,033,736
Discretionary.....	38,937,862	40,696,994	43,875,436	+ 4,937,574	+ 3,178,442
Unauthorized.....	5,887,847	5,505,028	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Current year total using 302(b) scorekeeping.....	150,535,376	163,570,971	167,783,149	+ 17,247,773	+ 4,212,178
Mandatory.....	112,271,391	122,852,827	123,886,563	+ 11,615,172	+ 1,033,736
Discretionary.....	38,263,985	40,718,144	43,896,586	+ 5,632,601	+ 3,178,442

¹ Deferred consideration.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In addition to the amounts included in the bill, very large sums are automatically appropriated each year for labor, health and human services, and education programs without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. The principal items in this category are the unemployment compensation, social security, medicare, and railroad retirement trust funds. The detailed estimates for the trust fund and permanent appropriations are reflected in a table appearing in the back of this report. In the aggregate, total budget authority for labor, health and human services, and education programs considered in this bill would increase from \$574,151,560,000 in 1990 to \$677,774,733,000 in 1991, an increase of \$103,623,173,000. These elements are displayed in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1990	1991	Change
Annual appropriation bill.....	\$153,134,253	\$170,442,999	+ \$17,308,746
Trust funds and permanent appropriations.....	456,584,942	545,179,634	+ 88,594,692
Deduct interfund payments.....	- 35,567,635	- 37,847,900	- 2,280,265
Total current action.....	574,151,560	677,774,733	+ 103,623,173
1990 appropriations for items not considered.....	5,887,847		

BUDGET REQUESTS NOT CONSIDERED

The Committee has deferred consideration of budget requests for some appropriations, as well as portions of requests for other appropriations, because authorizing legislation for fiscal year 1991 had not been enacted before the Committee reported the bill. The appropriation items deferred, together with the amounts requested for each and the comparable appropriations for 1990 are shown in the following table:

BUDGET REQUESTS NOT CONSIDERED

(In thousands of dollars)

	Comparable fiscal year 1990	Budget request
Department of Labor:		
Job training for the homeless	\$11,343	\$11,500
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, trust funds	(24,653)	
Health Resources and Services Administration:		
Family planning	139,135	139,135
National Health Service Corps	50,719	51,243
Minority health initiative		107,000
AIDS related drugs (AZT)	29,606	
Centers for Disease Control:		
Immunization	186,683	152,722
Tuberculosis grants	8,334	8,334
National Center for Health Statistics	47,077	48,128
National Institutes of Health research training and medical libraries assistance	299,569	304,814
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:		
Research training	31,347	34,138
Community support demonstrations	28,303	26,862
Office of Assistant Secretary for Health:		
Adolescent family life	9,421	9,431
Family Support Administration:		
Low income home energy assistance	1,443,000	1,050,000
Refugee and entrant assistance	374,822	368,822
Community services block grant	396,821	33,959
Human Development Services:		
Head Start	1,552,000	1,886,315
Child development associate scholarships	1,431	1,431
Dependent care planning and development	13,178	13,178
Developmental disabilities	98,477	98,477
School improvement, Follow through	7,171	
Education for the handicapped, special purpose	181,615	181,865
Vocational education	929,675	929,675
Soldiers' and Armenians Home, trust funds	48,120	47,999
Total, unauthorized, deferred action	5,887,847	5,505,028

In addition to ongoing activities, the Committee has not provided funds at this time for a number of new programs which are currently being considered by the Congress. These programs include a large new child care initiative, a substantial expansion of Federal support for AIDS prevention and services activities, a minority health care initiative, and new breast and cervical cancer screening programs. The Committee has reserved \$2.9 billion of its section 302(b) allocation for expansion of deferred programs such as Head Start and for initial funding of new programs after they become law.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Bill total.—Appropriates \$170,443 million for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies. This is an increase of \$4,212 million over the President's request and an increase of \$17,309 million over fiscal year 1990. The bill is within its 302(b) ceilings for both budget authority and outlays.

Discretionary programs.—Allocates \$43,897 million for discretionary programs in fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$5,633 million over

comparable amounts currently available for fiscal year 1990. This is \$3,178 million more than requested by the President.

Mandatory programs.—Allocates \$123,887 million for entitlement programs in fiscal year 1991. Funding requirements for these activities are determined by the basic authorizing laws. This is an increase of \$11,615 million over the amounts currently available in fiscal year 1990 and an increase of \$1,034 million over the amount requested by the President. Mandatory programs include principally general funds support for the Medicare and Medicaid programs, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, Black Lung payments, Social Services Block Grants, and interest subsidy and default costs for Guaranteed Student loans.

Unauthorized activities.—Defers consideration of budget estimates totalling \$5,505 million for existing programs not yet authorized for fiscal year 1991. This includes funding for job training for the homeless, childhood immunizations, NIH research training, Head Start, low income energy assistance, refugee assistance, community services grants, family planning, handicapped education special purpose funds and vocational education. The Committee is holding funds in reserve under its 302(b) allocation for later funding of unauthorized programs. In addition to funding for existing programs, the Committee has reserved funds for new initiatives when these programs become authorized. When appropriations are made for these programs, the Committee will have fully utilized its 302(b) allocation.

Department of Labor.—Appropriates \$7,649 million for the Labor Department, an increase of \$1,050 million over fiscal year 1990 and an increase of \$453 million over the amounts requested by the President. This includes \$4,211 million to carry out the Job Training Partnership Act of which \$901 million is for Job Corps, an increase of \$98 million over fiscal year 1990, and \$514 million is for dislocated worker assistance, an increase of \$50 million over the 1990 level.

Department of Health and Human Services.—Appropriates \$135,749 million for the Department of Health and Human Services. This is an increase of \$13,238 million above 1990 and \$1,272 million above the President's request.

National Institutes of Health.—Appropriates \$8,318 million for biomedical research activities which are currently authorized at the National Institutes of Health. The Committee bill is \$694 million more than requested by the President and \$1,041 million over the comparable amount available in 1990. The Committee action provides for approximately 6,000 new grants in 1991. In addition the Committee has directed that funds be spent in the context of a new four year spending plan which includes cost management and cost control requirements.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.—Provides approximately \$1.7 billion for research, education and other activities directed at the prevention and treatment of AIDS, which remains a critical health activity. This total includes funds provided by the Food and Drug Administration and the Indian Health Service. This is an increase of approximately 13 percent over the comparable amount expected to be spent on AIDS in 1990. The exact amount for AIDS-related biomedical research will be determined through the peer

review system as applied by the various institutes at the National Institutes of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. In addition to these amounts, the Committee expects to provide a substantial increase for AIDS prevention and services activities after the enactment of authorizing legislation which is currently in conference.

Substance abuse.—Appropriates \$2,613 million for various drug abuse programs within the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. This is an increase of \$27 million over the amounts available in fiscal year 1990.

Homeless.—Appropriates \$102 million for currently authorized programs under the Stewart B. McKinney Act. This amount, together with \$29 million of advance funding, will provide an increase of \$30 million over the comparable 1990 appropriation level.

Low Income Health Programs.—Provides \$490 million for Community Health Centers, an increase of \$33 million over 1990; and \$599 million for Maternal and Child Health Block Grants, an increase of \$45 million over 1990.

Medicaid.—Provides \$45,015 million for Grants to States for Medicaid for fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$4,785 million above 1990.

Supplemental Security Income.—Provides \$15,159 million for monthly cash benefits to the needy aged, blind and disabled for 1991, an increase of \$2,864 million over the 1990 program level.

Social Security Administration, administrative costs.—Provides authority to spend \$4,167 million of Social Security trust funds for administrative costs. This is a \$330 million increase over 1990 and the same level as requested by the President. The Committee report directs SSA to reallocate funds so that staffing may be increased by 1,500 positions above the level proposed in the Budget.

Family Support Payments to States.—Provides \$12,657 million for grants to States for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Child Support Enforcement activities for fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$965 million above 1990.

Department of Education.—Provides \$26,028 million for currently authorized programs at the Department of Education. This is an increase of \$3,016 million over 1990 and \$2,478 million over the President's request. These comparisons do not reflect increased amounts for deferred programs which will be provided after enactment of the reauthorizations.

Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged.—Appropriates \$6,215 million for chapter 1 grants, an increase of \$1,003 million over 1990. The Committee has given this program its highest priority in allocating funds for fiscal year 1991.

Merit Schools.—Allows the President to transfer \$100 million to a new Merit Schools program from the Chapter 1 increase if this program becomes authorized.

Impact Aid.—Appropriates \$800 million for the Impact Aid program. This is an increase of \$139 million over the budget request and \$68 million over 1990. This includes \$140 million for category "b" payments which the President proposed to fund at \$25 million.

Education for the Handicapped.—Provides \$2,748 million for handicapped education state grants, an increase of \$728 million over 1990 and \$646 million over the President. This will increase

the federal share of the excess cost of educating a handicapped child from 7% to approximately 10%. In approving this increase the Committee has consolidated support for handicapped activities previously funded under Chapter 1 with the regular handicapped account.

Adult Education.—Provides \$244 million for adult education, an increase of \$51 million over 1990.

Student Aid.—Appropriates \$6,777 million for student financial assistance. This is an increase of \$692 million over 1990 funding and \$425 million above the amount requested by the President. This amount restores \$160 million to Perkins loans and \$60 million to state student scholarships, both of which the President proposed to eliminate. The Committee bill maintains the maximum Pell grant at \$2,300.

Related Agencies.—Provides \$1,018 million for the 16 related agencies funded in the bill. This includes \$307 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 1993, of which \$47 million is for replacement of its satellite.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$70,030,000 in general funds, an increase of \$3,550,000 over the budget request and \$5,401,000 more than the comparable FY 1990 amount. In addition, the bill includes authority to expend \$54,751,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund, an increase of \$450,000 over the budget request and \$1,637,000 more than the comparable FY 1990 amount. The total funding included for this account, \$124,781,000, is \$4,000,000 over the request and is \$7,038,000 more than the comparable FY 1990 amount.

General funds in this account provide the Federal staff to administer employment and training programs under the Job Training Partnership Act, the Older Americans Act, the Trade Act and the National Apprenticeship Act. Trust funds provide for the Federal administration of employment security functions under Title III of the Social Security Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Immigration Control and Reform Act. Federal staff costs related to the Wagner-Peyser Act in this account are split, 97 percent to three percent respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The Committee has funded 1,743 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, an increase of 50 over the request and 18 over the comparable FY 1990 FTE level. The Committee believes that Federal monitoring and oversight of JTPA programs at the State and local levels must be increased and technical assistance efforts expanded. The budget request included further reductions in that capability at a time when significant changes are being proposed in the JTPA system. Accordingly, the Committee has provided \$3,000,000 over the request to finance the additional staff required.

The Committee recommendation provides for built-in increases for pay, promotions, Federal workers' compensation, personnel ben-

efits, and non-personnel service costs including travel, transportation of things, rent, communications, printing, supplies, and equipment.

In addition, the Committee has provided \$1,000,000 over the request to enable the agency to continue development of its new financial management and accounting systems and to continue to make progress on its data processing and office automation plan.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$4,210,687,000 for this account which provides funding authorized primarily by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). This is \$371,460,000 over the President's budget request and \$293,076,000 over the comparable 1990 level. Consideration of job training for the homeless has been deferred pending reauthorization. Training and Employment Services is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services. As required by the JTPA, this appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for FY 1991 will support the program from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

The account is comprised of two activities—Grants to States and Federally-administered programs. Grants to States programs give Governors the primary responsibility for the operation of training programs in their States. In partnership with the private sector and all levels of government, training programs emphasize increasing participant skills and private sector placement.

Separate programs designed to meet the training and employment needs of specific population segments experiencing unique problems account for the bulk of funds provided for Federally-administered programs. Programs for Indians and Native Americans, as well as for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, will continue. A program authorized by title IV of the JTPA for veterans in need of training and employment assistance will also be continued. The Job Corps will continue to provide opportunities for severely disadvantaged youth.

The Committee did not consider funding proposed for later transmittal by the Administration which is related to requested amendments to JTPA. This legislation has not yet been enacted and as such the Committee cannot consider funding for programs related to the amendments.

Job training—Title II-A

For job training programs under title II-A of the Act, the bill provides \$1,900,000,000, an increase of \$155,192,000 over the amount provided in 1990 and requested in the budget. This will provide a program level of about 444,000 training slots. The Committee has added funds for this program to restore appropriations that have been lost over the past several years. These programs are operated at the local level through service delivery areas designated by the Governor. Each area has a private industry council to provide guidance and oversight with respect to activities under that area's job training plan, in partnership with the unit or units

of general local government in the areas. The private industry council includes representatives of the private sector, educational agencies, organized labor, and other groups in the area.

Summer youth employment—Title II-B

The bill includes \$699,777,000 for the summer youth employment and training program for the summer of 1992, which is the same level provided in 1990 for the summer of 1991, and the same as the budget request. The amount provided is expected to result in 497,000 participants in the summer of 1992, the same as in the summer of 1991.

This program offers work experience, remedial education and supportive services to economically disadvantaged youth, aged 14 to 21. Participants receive the minimum wage. Funds are allocated to the States by formula based on relative numbers of unemployed and economically disadvantaged individuals.

Dislocated workers—Title III

The Committee recommends \$513,603,000 for the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance (EDWAA) program authorized by JTPA title III. The title III system provides for early identification of dislocated workers, the rapid provision of services to such workers, and quality training. Among the program's components are universal rapid response capabilities, early intervention activities, the availability of needs-related payments to assist workers in training, and the establishment of substate delivery systems.

The Committee allowance is an increase of \$113,603,000 over the request and \$50,000,000 over the 1990 level. An estimated 135,000 training slots will be supported in 1991. The program is forward funded by the 1991 appropriation from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992.

The Committee does not believe that now is an appropriate time to reduce this program as the President's budget proposed. To the contrary, the bill includes an increase of \$50,000,000 over the current level to help meet the increasing demands that will likely occur as a result of further dislocations in the economy, including the impact of reductions in the military forces. The Committee does not believe it is necessary to create a separate appropriation account for this activity and has not approved the Administration request to establish one.

For program year 1991, the Committee encourages the Department to implement, with the funds made available to title III demonstration programs, the Job Creation Demonstration. Also, a report should be submitted prior to the 1992 hearings on program year 1990 activities for this demonstration.

Job Corps—Title IV-B

For the Job Corps, the bill provides \$890,240,000 for program year 1991, an increase of \$72,856,000 over the budget request, and an increase of \$100,956,000 above the 1990 level. This includes \$826,500,000 for center operations and \$63,740,000 for capital costs. The amount in the bill will support 41,500 training slots for a program which has been highly effective over a period of many years.

in preparing extremely disadvantaged young people for productive lives. Although it is not an inexpensive program, the Committee believes it is well worth the price.

The Committee allowance includes increases over 1990 of \$10,837,000 for the operating costs of two new centers, \$41,785,000 for increased program costs, \$8,300,000 for increased substance abuse intervention to extend treatment activities to all centers and reduce the ratio of enrollees to counselors, and \$3,500,000 to provide a cost-of-living increase for enrollee allowance payments. Also included is \$10,000,000 to support the two nonresidential pilot programs which are operating in 1990. The Committee has restored the two artificial reductions proposed in the budget. The bill includes funds for the provision of materials for community projects.

The bill also includes \$10,500,000 for Job Corps center operations in program year 1990. These funds are needed to assist in forestalling slot reductions caused by the 1990 sequestration and by the necessity to absorb the costs of the nonresidential pilot programs.

In addition, the Committee has added \$27,637,000 to the 1991 budget request for Job Corps capital costs. This is for relocation within the same area of certain existing centers where leases cannot be renewed or facilities cannot be economically rehabilitated or maintained and for renovation and rehabilitation of existing centers on the same site when it is feasible. The Committee is aware that the Department has been reluctant to proceed with capital investment at existing Job Corps facilities which do not have long-term leases, although serious deficiencies may exist at these centers. The Committee understands that this matter has now been resolved in some cases. The Committee has provided an additional \$2,000,000 to enable the Department to undertake planning, architectural and engineering studies and design, and other activities which may be necessary, to begin work at these sites.

While the opening of six new centers, for which Congress appropriated funds in fiscal years 1988 and 1989, is a step toward helping the Job Corps serve more young people, the Committee believes a long-term expansion plan is needed if the Job Corps is going to adequately serve its target population.

The Committee recognizes the strengths of the Job Corps approach and looks forward to building upon its successes. In providing the funds necessary to reduce the program year 1990 shortfall, support essential repairs and relocate several existing centers, and address other priority needs, the Committee hopes to provide a strong foundation from which expansion efforts can continue next year. The Committee recognizes some expansion of Job Corps is possible without construction of new centers through modification or renovation of existing facilities. Therefore, the Committee requests the Department report to the Committee, prior to the fiscal year 1992 hearings, regarding the number of residential slots that could be added to the Job Corps without the construction of new centers and the costs associated with necessary improvements to existing facilities for this purpose. The Committee recognizes the limitations of this approach and supports development of new centers in future years.

The Committee recognizes that Job Corps centers face a challenge in overcoming problems of substance abuse among the target

population. In order to maximize success in this area it is essential that efforts by Job Corps centers be coordinated with other programs directed towards substance abuse prevention and intervention. The Committee encourages the Department to make recommendations for legislative and/or administrative initiatives designed to enhance linkages between Federal, State and local substance abuse prevention and intervention programs.

Other Federally-administered programs—Title IV

For other Federally-administered programs, an availability of \$196,567,000 is provided, an increase of \$19,309,000 over the budget request, and a decrease of \$10,242,000 below 1990. The Committee allowance includes funding for job training for Native Americans (\$58,193,000) and migrant and seasonal farmworkers (\$69,047,000), veterans training programs (\$9,345,000), research and evaluation (\$13,246,000), training and technical assistance (\$5,390,000), labor market information (\$4,199,000), commissions (\$4,394,000), pilots and demonstrations (\$28,753,000), and rural concentrated employment programs (\$4,000,000).

The Committee has added \$1,000,000 to the request for pilots and demonstrations to fund several new demonstration projects to train disadvantaged adults and youth to be geriatric certified nursing home aides and geriatric home health aides.

The Committee expects the Department to continue the farm-worker housing program in program year 1991.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

The bill includes \$400,000,000 for community service employment for older Americans, an increase of \$57,186,000 over the budget request and \$32,987,000 over the 1990 level. The program, authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, provides part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income persons aged 55 and over. It is forward-funded from July to June, and the 1991 appropriation will support the effort from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

The Committee has appropriated 78 percent of the funds for national sponsors, with the remaining 22 percent going to the States. An estimated 66,000 jobs will be supported by the Committee allowance. The \$57,186,000 added by the Committee is required to finance the minimum wage increase and maintain the previously approved program level.

Title V has amply demonstrated the valuable contribution that older workers can make in their communities. The Committee reaffirms its strong support for this effective program and encourages efforts to obtain greater minority participation. It is the intent of the Committee that the current sponsors continue to build upon their past accomplishments, and it is further expected that the Department of Labor will maintain substantially the existing status and method of operations of this successful program.

The Committee encourages service delivery areas under the Job Training Partnership Act to make greater use of national sponsors under the community service employment program for older Americans as a means for enrolling more economically disadvantaged

persons aged 55 or older in training programs. Service delivery areas should continue to utilize State and area agencies on aging and increase their involvement in job training programs.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

The bill includes \$230,500,000, the amount of the budget request and \$49,524,000 less than the comparable 1990 amount. The 1991 amount for this account provides funding for three activities. The first, Trade Adjustment Assistance Benefits, provides special unemployment benefit payments to workers as authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. For this activity the Committee recommends \$159,000,000, the amount of the budget request, which will allow approximately 27,600 workers to receive approximately 804,100 weeks of trade adjustment assistance benefits at an average weekly amount of \$197.00.

The second activity, Trade Adjustment Assistance Training, provides for training, job search, and job relocation allowances to workers adversely affected by imports. The funding for this activity is authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. For this activity, the Committee recommends \$71,000,000, the amount of the budget request, to provide services to an estimated 21,800 workers, of whom 17,500 will be enrolled in classroom training, 1,800 will receive on-the-job training, and 2,500 will receive job search and job relocation allowances.

The third activity, Unemployment Assistance and Payments under other Federal Unemployment Programs, currently provides for benefits authorized under the Redwood National Park Expansion Act amendments of 1978. These benefits include layoff, severance and vacation replacement, and entitlement to health, welfare and pension benefits for individuals deemed to be deprived of employment. The Committee recommends \$500,000 for this activity, the amount of the budget request, for these workers, to cover the costs of health and pension benefits.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The bill includes \$2,826,000,000, an increase of \$126,600,000 over the budget request, and, in addition, there is available the amount of \$12,500,000 appropriated in 1990 for obligation in 1991, providing a total availability of \$2,838,500,000. This total is \$214,387,000 over the comparable amount provided for 1990. The total includes an appropriation from general funds of \$25,600,000, together with an authorization to spend \$2,812,900,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund including the amount appropriated in 1990 for 1991. The funds in this account are used to pay the administrative costs of the unemployment insurance and employment service activities in the State Employment Security Agencies.

For unemployment insurance services, the bill provides \$1,952,100,000 including contingency amounts, an increase of \$21,700,000 over the budget request, which is to be expended from the Employment Security Account of the Unemployment Trust

Fund. This amount is \$151,025,000 more than the comparable amount provided for 1990. The Committee recommendation for 1991 will support an estimated 42,262 State staff years, including 37,718 permanent staff. Funds have been added to the request to support an additional 1,243 permanent staff because the Committee believes that the workload justifies it. Temporary staff have been reduced by 1,003 to offset part of the cost of increasing the permanent staff. Sufficient permanent staff are provided to process 1.8 million claims per week. In addition, the Committee has again included an amount, \$18,882,000, to upgrade State unemployment insurance automated systems for benefit payment and tax collection purposes.

The Committee recommendation for unemployment insurance provides for built-in increases to allow for inflation, increased State salary, compensation and non-personnel costs, and to cover the normal expansion of the workforce.

Program changes of \$27,793,000 for unemployment insurance services consist of increases for the interstate communications satellite network, for alien eligibility verification, and for integrity activities covering the Eligibility Review and Benefit Payment Control Programs.

For the Employment Service, the bill provides \$873,900,000, an increase of \$104,900,000 over the budget request. In addition, \$12,500,000 was appropriated for Employment Service automation in 1990, for obligation in 1991, providing for a total availability of \$886,400,000 in 1991. This 1991 total is an increase of \$63,362,000 over the comparable 1990 amount.

Of the total 1991 amount, \$25,600,000 is provided from the general fund and the balance of \$860,800,000 is available from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Included in the Employment Service amount is \$825,000,000 for State grants, for the program year July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992, an increase of \$102,400,000 over the budget request and \$45,961,000 more than the comparable 1990 program year. This provides a six percent increase over 1990. Based on the history of Employment Service staff reductions and office closings, the Committee is opposed to any further reduction in the program. Of particular concern are any proposed closings of small local service points in rural areas of the country. Reports received by the Committee raise the question of fairness in some States. These closings would force unemployed citizens to drive long distances to receive basic employment services. With the additional funds provided in this bill, there should be no necessity to close these offices and the Committee fully expects the Department and the States to maintain the operation of these offices.

The balance of the Employment Service recommendation, \$61,400,000, is for national activities and includes the \$12,500,000 provided in 1990 and available in 1991 for Employment Service automation. The national activities recommendation is \$2,500,000 over the budget request and \$17,401,000 more than the comparable amount for 1990.

The national activities recommendation provides for a built-in increase of \$1,724,000 for inflation, as well as requested program in-

creases of \$1,635,000 for alien certification and to upgrade the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), and the inclusion of the \$12,500,000 for automation. In addition, the Committee has provided \$2,500,000 for a demonstration project for the automation and integration of Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance activities in the States. It is the Committee's understanding that all States currently have automated UI systems while automated ES systems lag behind. Having ES and UI systems on the same data base would allow an individual to file for both at the same time. An individual filing the combined UI/ES form would be simultaneously applying for unemployment insurance benefits as the State helps conduct a job search. In many cases an individual could be matched with a job before ever having to go on UI. This is beneficial to employees, employers, State and Federal governments, as well as the general taxpaying public. Employment Service automation is far behind UI automation, and this project could demonstrate both the importance of a fully automated and integrated UI/ES program as well as the benefits of automating ES systems.

The Committee has deferred funding of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program without prejudice pending its reauthorization. The Committee has supported this program in the past and will continue to do so.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

The bill includes \$328,000,000, the amount of the request and an increase of \$295,000,000 over the FY 1990 amount. The appropriation is available to provide advances to several accounts for purposes authorized under various Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and the black lung compensation program, whenever balances in such accounts prove insufficient. The bill anticipates that advances will only be required for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in 1991.

The FY 1991 funding recommended by the Committee for this account, along with \$33,000,000 available from the fund balance in this account from the 1990 appropriation, will provide a total of \$361,000,000 to allow adequate cash flow within the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The separate appropriations provided by the Committee for all other accounts eligible to borrow from this account in FY 1991 are expected to be sufficient. Should the need arise, due to unanticipated changes in the economic situation, laws, or for other legitimate reasons, advances will be made to the needy accounts to the extent funds are available. Funds advanced to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund are now repayable with interest to the general fund of the Treasury.

The year 1991 marks the resumption of the payment of interest by the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF). Interest payments were suspended for a five year period (1985-1990) by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. This moratorium expires in FY 1991 and the estimated interest payments by the BLDTF to the general fund of the Treasury total \$328,000,000.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$90,051,000, the amount of the Administration request. This is an increase of \$16,102,000 over the FY 1990 comparable level. The Committee has approved the 1,106 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in the budget request. This represents an increase of 110 FTE over the FY 1990 comparable level.

The bill provides funds for the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor-Management and Cooperative Programs (BLMRCP), Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS), and Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA). BLMRCP encourages voluntary, cooperative labor-management programs and insures that fair and equitable protective arrangements are afforded by transportation and other Federal assistance programs. OLMS enforces the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related acts. PWBA is responsible for the enforcement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the fiduciary, prohibited transactions and bonding provisions of the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act (FERSA).

Included in the bill are net program increases of \$8,793,000. The program increases consist of \$446,000 for 10 additional FTE for LMRDA enforcement; \$7,642,000 for 100 additional FTE and \$100,000 for expert witnesses for ERISA enforcement; \$75,000 for increased travel for ERISA enforcement and training; and \$775,000 for contracts for FERSA audits, IRS Form 5500 processing, and research activities. Program decreases due to budgetary constraints include \$59,000 for non-ERISA enforcement travel and other rent; \$18,000 for equipment and other services; and \$168,000 for grants.

The bill provides for mandatory increases of \$7,309,000 to cover increased costs for items such as personnel compensation and benefits; travel; transportation; GSA space rent; rent, communications, and utilities; printing; other services; supplies; and equipment. Included in this amount is \$4,160,000 for the annualization of ERISA data base costs.

For BLMRCP, the bill contains \$5,923,000 for 71 FTE, an increase of \$138,000 and no FTE over the FY 1990 comparable level. For OLMS, the bill includes \$26,051,000 for 430 FTE. This represents an increase of \$943,000 and 10 FTE over the FY 1990 comparable level. For PWBA, the bill provides \$58,077,000 for 605 FTE, an increase of \$15,021,000 and 100 FTE over the FY 1990 comparable level.

The Committee believes that OLMS should continue to maintain a special election fund. However, the Committee no longer expects to be notified when special election funds are used, except when actual obligations exceed projected obligations for the fund. The Committee also expects future budget justifications to include information on actual obligations for the prior year for the special election fund together with projections for current and budget year obligations.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

This is a wholly-owned government corporation that was established by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The law places it within the Department of Labor and makes the Secretary of Labor the chairman of its board of directors. The Corporation is self-financing and receives its income primarily from insurance premiums collected from covered pension plans, collections of employer liabilities imposed by the Act, and investment earnings. It is also authorized to borrow up to \$100 million from the Treasury. The primary purpose of the Corporation is to guarantee the payment of pension plan benefits to participants in the event that covered plans fail or go out of existence.

The Corporation's budget program for 1991 includes benefit payments of \$521,809,000, multi-employer financial assistance of \$1,800,000, an administrative expenses limitation of \$42,669,000 and non-limitation expenses, in other contractual services, of \$28,459,000. In the administrative expenses activity, the recommendation provides for 546 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and a net increase of \$368,000 from the 1990 amount.

The Committee has approved the requested program increase of \$650,000 to provide for the replacement of the mainframe operating system software. An increase of \$1,118,000 for built-in items such as personnel compensation, travel, rent and other contractual services is also provided.

The Committee has also approved the requested program decrease of \$1,400,000 related to savings identified in FY 1989. The bill provides for an increase of \$406,000 in the Other Contractual Services activity to reflect the most recent estimates of contractual services in connection with the termination of pension plans.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$222,388,000, an increase of \$1,081,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$6,260,000 over the FY 1990 comparable amount. The bill also contains authority to expend \$1,016,000 from the Special Fund established by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, which is the amount requested.

The Employment Standards Administration is involved in the administration of numerous laws, including the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Protection Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act (Black Lung).

The Committee has approved 4,053 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff for this agency, an increase of 10 FTE from the comparable number in FY 1990. That number includes 327 FTE financed by a transfer of \$29,051,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The bill includes program increases of 10 FTE and \$852,000. An increase of 10 FTE and \$387,000 is provided to the FECA program to enhance rehabilitation of injured workers. Increases of \$215,000

are included for ADP equipment rental in the Longshore program; and expert witnesses, systems furniture, and telephone systems in the Black Lung program. The bill also includes \$250,000 to provide for litigation support and expert witnesses in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs and litigation support in the Wage-Hour program.

Mandatory increases of \$8,209,000 for built-in items such as Federal pay raises, within-grade increases, career ladder promotions, benefits, Federal Employees' Compensation Fund, increased charges for printing, utilities and other rent, supplies, equipment, space rent, ADP, other contractual services, and the Working Capital Fund are also provided.

The Committee has approved requested program reductions related to decreased costs for permanent change of station moves, travel and transportation of things, and other contractual services. The bill also includes a reduction of \$144,000 related to decreases in built-in costs for Federal Employees' Compensation Fund, personnel benefits and the Working Capital Fund. The Committee has restored a proposed reduction of \$1,081,000 for information resource management and automation in the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

The bill includes \$322,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000 over the FY 1990 comparable amount of \$255,000,000, and the amount of the budget request. This appropriation primarily provides benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. The payments are prescribed by law.

The total amount estimated to be available in FY 1991 including anticipated reimbursements from Federal agencies of \$1,343,000,000 is \$1,876,000,000, an increase of \$153,975,000 over the total amount available in FY 1990. Reimbursements from Federal agencies are expected to decrease by \$185,000,000 as a result of a double payment by the Postal Service in FY 1990 as required by P.L. 101-239. Actual benefit payments will increase over 1990 levels. The amount approved by the Committee includes \$25,000,000 to be drawn down in FY 1990 against the FY 1991 appropriation primarily to cover increasing payments due to medical costs, increases in the number of injury cases being reported and increases in the number of cases on the compensation rolls over the past several years, but that were not anticipated in the FY 1990 budget.

The Committee also recommends two changes to the appropriation language. These changes conform with changes made in the 1990 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302). The so-called "drawdown" date is moved from September 15 to August 15. The drawdown authority enables the agency to meet any immediate shortage of funds without requesting supplemental appropriations. The earlier drawdown date allows maximum flexibility for continuation of benefit payments without interruption.

The recommendation also allows for any unobligated balance of deposits to the FECA account to remain available through September 30, 1991. In September 1990, the Postal Service will prepay

their FY 1991 FECA bill as required by an amendment to P.L. 101-239. The language provides authority to carry over unobligated funds into FY 1991 as resources to offset compensation, medical, and other benefit payments and expenses.

FECA benefits will be paid from this account to employees of the Panama Canal Commission. In 1989, a Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund was established to provide for the accumulation of funds to defray the Commission's workers' compensation obligations pursuant to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

The bill includes authority to obligate \$919,552,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in FY 1991. This is \$3,959,000 over the request and an increase of \$277,125,000 over the FY 1990 comparable amount. The amount added to the request is for administrative expenses related to black lung appeals processing in the Departmental Management account.

The total amount available for FY 1991, including \$54,407,000 from the prior year, will provide \$592,426,000 for benefit payments, and \$52,777,000 and \$756,000 for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury, respectively. Also included is \$328,000,000 to be drawn down primarily for interest payments on advances, which are resumed following the five-year moratorium through FY 1990, as provided for in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). In FY 1990, comparable obligations for benefit payments are estimated to be \$611,404,000 and budget authority of \$51,196,000 and \$745,000 is provided for administrative expenses for the Departments of Labor and Treasury, respectively. A total of 671 Department of Labor FTE will be financed from the Trust Fund in FY 1991 including 327 FTE in the Employment Standards Administration, 338 FTE in Departmental Management, and 6 FTE in the Office of Inspector General. It is estimated that 113,000 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the Trust Fund by the end of FY 1991. This compares with 119,000 receiving benefits in FY 1990.

The Trust Fund pays all black lung compensation/medical and survivor benefit expenses when no responsible mine operator can be assigned liability for such benefits, or when coal mine employment ceased prior to 1970, as well as all administrative costs which are incurred in administering the benefits program and operating the Trust Fund.

The basic financing for the Trust Fund comes from a coal excise tax for underground- and surface-mined coal. Additional funds come from reimbursement payments from mine operators for benefit payments made by the Trust Fund before the mine operator is found liable, and advances, estimated at \$361,000,000 in FY 1991. The advances to the Fund assure availability of necessary funds when liabilities may exceed other income. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continues the current tax structure until 2014.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$291,243,000, an increase of \$3,350,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$24,224,000 over the 1990 comparable level. A total of 2,459 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff is provided, including 1,290 compliance officers. The FTE level represents an increase of 34 FTE from the 1990 comparable amount.

The bill provides a total of \$65,220,000 for State operational grants, which is an increase of \$5,393,000 over the 1990 comparable level and \$3,000,000 over the budget request. The increase provided will allow the 25 States currently administering their own safety and health programs to continue to make qualitative improvements.

Onsite consultation programs are funded at \$25,980,000, an increase of \$999,000 over 1990. The bill also includes increases totaling \$9,872,000 for other built-in items such as within-grade promotions, space rental, Federal pay increases and special salary rates for industrial hygienists. A planned decrease of \$2,318,000 in support costs associated with staff relocated from California is also included.

The Committee has added \$350,000 over the budget request for the Compliance Assistance activity. The Committee intends that the additional funds be provided for Targeted Training Grants to be used to establish a pilot worker safety training program for people employed in the logging industry. This program should be carried out in close cooperation with people in the logging industry, and training should take place on the logging site by technical experts who are responsive to changes in equipment and the needs of the workforce. The Committee notes that in at least one State a coalition of independent loggers, foresters, and representatives from the forest and insurance industries is in the process of developing such an on-site training program.

The Committee also approves program increases of 34 FTE and \$2,700,000 for the targeted program initiative in enforcement activities, \$3,228,000 to provide for replacement of equipment within the Integrated Management Information System, and \$4,000,000 for the ongoing Bureau of Labor Statistics redesign of the Occupational Safety and Health statistical program.

The Committee has continued bill language carried in last year's bill that restricts the use of funds for certain purposes. First, the bill contains language that effectively exempts farms employing 10 or fewer people from the provisions of the Act except those farms having a temporary labor camp. Second, the bill includes language prohibiting the promulgation or enforcement of any regulation affecting any work activity by reason of recreational hunting, fishing, or sport shooting in that area.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$177,767,000, an increase of \$5,267,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$9,669,000 over the 1990 compa-

rable amount. A total of 2,688 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff is provided. Included are 828 FTE for coal inspectors and 373 FTE for metal/nonmetal inspectors.

The bill includes requested program increases of \$270,000 to conduct special studies and analyses for standards development, \$915,000 to provide for the replacement and repair of equipment, and \$500,000 to lease motor vehicles from GSA. An increase of \$7,148,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, the FY 1991 pay raise and annualization of the FY 1990 pay increase, Federal Employees' Compensation payments, rent, transportation and travel is also provided.

The Committee has restored the proposed reduction of 50 FTE's and \$3,167,000. In the Committee's view, it would not be prudent to reduce staff and cut back on the number of safety and health inspections in our mines. A proposed reduction of \$1,100,000 for information systems planning has also been restored so that progress may continue on the agency's unified management information system. The Committee has also provided an increase of \$1,000,000 to the request for the State grant program for miner training; the total in the bill is \$6,904,000. This will enable the States to continue to make improvements in this area.

The Committee has included language carried in last year's bill prohibiting the use of funds to carry out the miner training provisions of the Act with respect to shell dredging or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate or surface limestone mine.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$207,274,000 in general funds, which is an increase of \$14,817,000 over the 1990 comparable level and \$2,190,000 over the budget request. In addition, the bill includes authority to expend \$52,760,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, which is \$3,883,000 more than the comparable 1990 level and \$5,060,000 over the request. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. The Committee has approved a full-time equivalent (FTE) staff level of 2,218, a net increase of 19 over 1990. This net staff increase is a result of several changes including an increase for the annualization of the revision of the Current Population Survey, a program increase for improvement of Federal economic indicators, a planned decrease in the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification System, the restoration of the Mass Layoffs Program and an increase for data on foreign-owned firms.

The Committee has approved the requested program increases. This includes 19 FTE and \$2,000,000 for improvement of the Federal economic indicators, \$4,309,000 for the consolidation of the National Office site, and \$1,827,000 to restore the FY 1990 sequestered amount.

The Committee has restored 14 FTE and \$6,050,000 to continue the Mass Layoffs and Plant Closings Program which the budget proposed to eliminate.

The bill also includes increases of 6 FTE and \$10,819,000 to cover increased costs for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, space rental, funding the Census Bureau contract, the Working Capital Fund, and the annualization of the Current Population Survey. A planned decrease of 14 FTE and \$1,455,000 in the Standard Industrial Classification System revision is also approved.

The Committee has provided \$600,000 to enable the Bureau to develop, in conjunction with the National Academy of Sciences, appropriate methods of revising the current official poverty measure. The Bureau should contract with the National Academy for a study to provide a basis for the revision.

Finally, the bill includes \$600,000 and eight additional FTE's to allow the Bureau to develop better data concerning foreign investment in the United States. This should include regular reports concerning employment, wages and occupational structures of foreign-owned firms operating in this country.

The Committee encourages BLS to continue to expand its measurement of service sector productivity, particularly health services productivity.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$132,788,000 in general funds, an increase of \$15,074,000 over the FY 1990 comparable level and \$1,475,000 over the budget request. The bill also includes authority to transfer \$285,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund, the same amount approved for FY 1990.

The Committee has approved 1,969 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, an increase of 47 FTE over FY 1990. The number includes 338 FTE financed by a transfer of \$23,355,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The bill includes requested program increases totalling \$5,994,000 and 67 FTE. An increase of \$3,011,000 and 63 FTE is included for the Office of the Solicitor to provide increased legal services for the greater number of case referrals projected. This increase includes \$1,443,000 and 33 FTE for Employee Retirement Income Security Act activities, \$940,000 and 18 FTE for Occupational Safety and Health activities, \$314,000 and 6 FTE for Office of Federal Contract Compliance activities, and \$314,000 and 6 FTE for Wage-Hour activities. An increase of \$72,000 and 1 FTE is included for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy to administer research contracts. An increase of \$59,000 and 2 FTE is included for the Women's Bureau to expand the Work and Family Clearinghouse Data Base. An increase of \$51,000 and 1 FTE is also included for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs for policy analysis and related immigration research. An increase of \$1,625,000 is provided for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy for research and development activities to support Secretarial objectives. This allows one half of the increase requested in the budget. An amount of \$2,000,000 is provided for workplace substance abuse activities, the same level as 1990. An additional increase of \$4,600,000 is provided for the Office of the Solicitor for

increased travel, stenographic reporting services, litigation support, personal computers and to provide more adequate financing of the base staff level. An increase of \$76,000 is provided for the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities for increased travel.

The Committee has restored 10 FTE's and \$650,000 to the Office of Administrative Law Judges and 16 FTE's and \$659,000 to the Benefits Review Board for black lung appeals processing. In addition, the bill includes \$1,050,000 for the OALJ and \$1,100,000 for the BRB to provide more adequate financing of the base staff level.

The bill contains a program decrease of \$432,000 and 6 FTE to reflect a reduction in the Longshore workload in the Office of Administrative Law Judges. Other decreases included in the bill are \$150,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs for a one-time grant to the International Labor Organization to computerize a worker-rights index and \$207,000 to provide for a reduction in contracts.

The Committee has provided \$7,448,000 for the Women's Bureau, an increase of \$600,000 over the request. This includes \$1,600,000 for project funds. The Committee is pleased by the Bureau's commitment to model demonstration projects, including the Displaced Homemaker's Network. The funding of the Network should be expanded.

The bill also provides for built-in increases totalling \$7,074,000. This amount reflects mandatory increases for personnel compensation and benefits costs, as well as mandatory non-personnel cost increases for such items as space rental, Working Capital Fund, contract costs and supplies.

The Secretary may reimburse this account with FY 1991 funds available under Department of Labor appropriations to finance expenses incurred in litigation of extraordinary size and complexity conducted by the Solicitor of Labor in furtherance of a program, project, or activity. The Committee expects to be notified if this occurs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The bill includes \$172,031,000, an increase of \$10,517,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$11,093,000 over the comparable amount for FY 1990. The bill provides authority to expend the amount allowed from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund. The Committee has also approved 288 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, the same number as provided for FY 1990.

The bill provides for \$79,076,000 for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program, an increase of \$4,603,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$4,687,000 over the comparable FY 1990 amount. The bill also provides \$72,851,000 for the Local Veterans Employment Representative program, an increase of \$4,243,000 over the budget request and \$4,319,000 more than the comparable FY 1990 amount. The Committee has added funds over the request to more adequately finance the staffing levels specified in the basic law for these two programs.

In addition, the bill provides \$17,604,000 and 288 FTE for Federal administration, the amount of the budget request and \$2,160,000 more than the comparable amount for FY 1990.

Finally, the bill also provides \$2,500,000 for the National Veterans Training Institute, \$1,671,000 over the budget request and \$73,000 less than the FY 1990 comparable amount. The budget request would have substantially reduced the level of activity of the Institute.

Built-in changes consist of funding increases totalling \$1,467,000 for State grants, promotions, pay increases, one additional day of pay for FY 1991, workmen's compensation, and non-personnel costs, including transportation of things, rents, printing, administrative support, contracts, supplies, and equipment.

Program changes consist of increases for computer replacement and the funding of the Transition Assistance program, in the amounts of \$200,000 and \$225,000, respectively.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill provides \$45,713,000 in general funds and authority to transfer \$4,195,000 from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. The general fund amount represents an increase of \$4,291,000 over the FY 1990 comparable level, while the Unemployment Trust Fund amount decreases by \$999,000. The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund amount is \$371,000, a decrease of \$135,000 from the FY 1990 comparable level. The combined general and trust fund dollars available to the Inspector General in FY 1991 are \$50,279,000. This is an increase of \$1,250,000 over the Administration's request and an increase of \$3,157,000 over the FY 1990 comparable level of \$47,122,000.

The Committee has approved the 548 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in the budget request. This represents the same number of FTE as the FY 1990 comparable level. Fifty-one of the 548 FTEs will be financed by the transfer of \$4,566,000 from trust funds.

The bill provides for a net mandatory increase of \$1,907,000 over the FY 1990 comparable level, mainly for items such as personnel compensation and benefits; travel; transportation; GSA space rent; rent, communications, and utilities; and contracts and other services. Included in this amount is \$596,000 to fund the existing level of audit contracts. The bill includes a mandatory decrease of \$203,000 for Working Capital Fund charges. The bill provides for a financing change of \$1,222,000 to shift staff between general and trust fund activities to reflect a change in workload priorities.

The Committee has added \$1,000,000 to the budget request to finance additional costs of administratively uncontrollable overtime which were mandated by P.L. 101-173. In addition, \$250,000 is provided to finance five FTE's for legal staff that were recently transferred from the Solicitor's Office.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME/NATIONAL HIV PROGRAM

Including funds contained in other bills for the Food and Drug Administration and the Indian Health Service, the Committee believes that enactment of the bill as reported would result in expenditures for AIDS in fiscal year 1991 of approximately \$1.7 billion, which is an increase of 13 percent above the comparable amount expected to be spent in 1990.

AIDS Funding History—Public Health Service

Fiscal year:	
1984	\$61,460,000
1985	108,618,000
1986	233,812,000
1987	502,455,000
1988	962,018,000
1989	1,301,000,000
1990, approximately	1,586,000,000
1991, approximately	1,700,000,000
Total Government spending on AIDS, fiscal year 1991:	
Public Health Service, approximately	1,700,000,000
Medicaid (Federal share)	870,000,000
Medicare	180,000,000
Social Security	305,000,000
Other HHS	20,000,000
Labor Department	1,000,000
Defense Department	109,000,000
Veterans Affairs	229,000,000
State Department	2,000,000
Agency for International Development	41,000,000
Justice/Bureau of Prisons	9,000,000
Total, Federal Government	3,466,000,000

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

This bill includes \$1,627,375,000 for health resources and services programs. This is \$86,027,000 more than the comparable amount available for these activities in fiscal year 1990 and \$228,796,000 more than was requested in the President's budget. The Committee has not acted at this time on budget requests totaling \$297,378,000 for family planning, HUD health services grants, the National Health Service Corps, home health demonstrations, public health capitation grants, disadvantaged minority health improvement, AIDS-related drugs, and AIDS home health services. These programs are not currently authorized for fiscal year 1991.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) supports programs which provide health services to medically underserved populations and disadvantaged minorities, including mothers and infants, migrant farmworkers, victims of Hansen's Disease, the homeless, and HIV-infected persons. HRSA also supports programs that improve the education, supply and distribution of a wide range of health professionals, including nurses, family practitioners, physician assistants, and public health specialists.

Health care delivery and assistance

Community health centers

The Committee includes \$490,000,000 for community health centers (CHCs), which is \$33,086,000 above the 1990 level and \$18,215,000 above the Administration request. This program helps support centers which provide primary health care services to the medically underserved in both rural and urban areas. Federal appropriations provide about 50 percent of the operating costs of these centers. During fiscal year 1991, 550 community health centers will serve about 5.35 million persons. Funds provided by the Committee include \$35,708,000 for the infant mortality initiative, the same as the Administration request and \$4,129,000 above the 1990 level. The President had requested these funds as a separate line item, but the Committee believes it is preferable to consolidate this funding with the regular community health center grants.

The Committee understands that the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance is currently requiring CHCs to provide service entirely with full-time medical personnel and that a number of CHCs experiencing temporary difficulties in recruiting full-time personnel may be phased out because they are providing service on an interim basis with part-time personnel. The Committee does not consider this policy to be sufficiently flexible and believes that the agency should allow part-time arrangements on a temporary emergency basis if this will allow otherwise satisfactorily performing centers to continue in operation. The Committee requests that the agency notify the Committee of its revised policy in this regard within 30 days of the date of this report.

Migrant health

The Committee has provided \$52,000,000 for migrant health centers, which is \$2,657,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$1,399,000 above the Administration request. The program helps support the provision of primary health care services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families. In fiscal year 1991, 400 migrant health clinics will serve approximately 500,000 persons.

Black lung clinics

The bill includes \$3,800,000 for black lung clinics. This is \$149,000 above both the amount requested in the President's budget and the 1990 appropriation. This program assists in the establishment and operation of clinics which provide diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of coal miners with respiratory and pulmonary impairments. In 1991, 32,000 black lung patients are expected to be treated at 38 clinics.

Health care for the homeless

The Committee provides \$40,000,000 for health care for the homeless, which is \$4,033,000 above the comparable 1990 appropriation and \$6,333,000 above the Administration request. The program provides project grants to local public and private non-profit entities for the delivery of primary health care services, alcohol and substance abuse services, and mental health services to homeless

populations. The amount provided by the Committee, when combined with the \$11,885,000 provided for the first quarter of fiscal year 1991 in the 1990 appropriations act, will support a \$51,885,000 fiscal year program level. This level will provide an inflation adjustment through the end of fiscal year 1991. The Committee expects that no grantee will be phased out or directed to operate at a reduced level for budgetary reasons based on the Committee's decision to implement a fiscal year funding cycle.

Hansen's Disease services

The bill includes \$20,601,000 to support the operation of the Gillis W. Long National Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana and the Contract Care program for Hansen's Disease patients. This is \$2,000,000 less than the amount requested in the budget and \$2,443,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1990. The Gillis W. Long Center has operated since the turn of the century as a treatment center for persons with Hansen's Disease (leprosy). It is recognized as an international research and training center for the diagnosis, care and treatment of Hansen's Disease and related medical problems. In 1990, the facility is expected to have an average inpatient census of 195 patients and, through its contract care locations around the country, serve an additional 3,900 individuals on an outpatient basis.

The Committee understands that the Department, after an extensive study of the mission of the Long Center, is planning to move its research and outpatient facilities to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with long-time inpatients remaining at Carville. The Committee also understands that the Federal Bureau of Prisons is considering using part of the Long Center for inpatient care of its elderly inmates through a reimbursable agreement with HRSA. Funds provided in the bill are expected to be sufficient to cover the costs of these changes. The Committee has reduced funding for the Long Center by \$2,000,000 below the request and has provided these funds in the Buildings and Facilities activity, where they will remain available until expended, for necessary renovation and maintenance at the Long Center, as well as at new sites in Baton Rouge. 200 full-time equivalents will be supported with the funds provided, compared to 300 in 1990.

Payment to Hawaii

The bill includes \$3,300,000 to partially support the cost of the care and treatment of persons with Hansen's Disease in the State of Hawaii. This is \$83,000 above both the amount requested by the President and the 1990 appropriation. In 1991, the Federal payment will represent about 70 percent of the total cost of this program.

Federal Employee Occupational Health

The Committee remains concerned that the Public Health Service in its efforts to restructure its Federally staffed occupational health program as a contract operation should protect the rights of the career employees who staff these units. The Committee is not convinced that the plan to reassign nurses in the Washington, D.C. area designating them as resource nurses will prove cost-effective.

The Committee intends to maintain oversight of this program to be certain that neither the rights of the full-time health unit staff or the quality of health care available at the Federal workplace suffers.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee is concerned that a severe shortage of physicians and other health care providers exists in medically underserved rural and urban areas. More than twelve million Americans live in areas that lack primary health care providers. In 1991, 900 to 1,000 providers will be either completing their service obligation or leaving underserved areas. The Committee urges the Department to give the highest priority to replacing those NHSC assignees who will be leaving community and migrant health centers.

The Committee is concerned about the difficulties many rural communities currently face in the recruitment and retention of health care professionals, and is also concerned that these difficulties may increase as a disproportionately high percentage of older professionals in rural areas begin to retire. The Committee requests the Department to review its programs' impact on rural and other underserved communities and make recommendations to the Committee prior to its fiscal year 1992 hearings as to how these programs may better address both the current and future shortages of health care professionals in rural areas.

Health professions

As it administers the many health professions training programs under its jurisdiction, the Committee urges HRSA to target its grants to projects that strengthen linkages between these training programs and the programs administered by the Public Health Service which provide comprehensive primary care services to the medically underserved.

Exceptional need scholarships

The Committee includes \$10,000,000 for the Exceptional Financial Need Scholarship program, which is \$3,315,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a graduate health professions school by providing comprehensive scholarship support. Priority is given to medical, osteopathy, and dentistry schools. The increase in funds above the 1990 level will provide scholarships to more than 1,100 additional students.

Excellence in minority health education grants

The Committee has included \$12,000,000 for the Excellence in Minority Health Education Centers program, which is \$2,769,000 above 1990 and the same as the Administration request. The excellence in minority health education program is designed to strengthen the national capacity to educate minority students in the health professions by offering special support to those institutions which have trained a disproportionate number of America's minority health professionals. Funds are used for recruitment and academic support of students, curriculum and faculty development, and insti-

tutional planning and improvement. By statute, four institutions are eligible to receive these awards.

Public health special projects

The Committee provides \$3,300,000 for the special projects program, which is \$2,466,000 above the 1990 appropriation. No funds were requested by the Administration. The program provides project grants to schools of public health for projects for preventive medicine, for health promotion and disease prevention, for increasing the enrollment of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, and for improving access and quality in health care. Five to six projects are expected to be funded in 1990.

The Committee expects that these funds will be used to develop collaborative ventures between schools of public health and public health agencies as proposed by the recent report, "The Future of Public Health." These special projects will allow the establishment of links between the academic and public health practice fields. It is also the expectation that these funds will be used to fund projects to train paraprofessional nursing personnel (including certified nurse aides) and fund career mobility for certified nurse aides and other nursing related personnel who work in long-term care and geriatric settings.

Health administration grants

The Committee recommends \$1,483,000 for graduate programs in health administration for fiscal year 1991. This amount is the same as the 1990 appropriation, and \$1,483,000 above the Administration request. This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration and health planning. 35 awards are expected to be made in 1990.

Public health traineeships

The Committee provides \$3,500,000 for public health traineeships, which is \$513,000 more than the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request funding for this program. It provides grants to schools of public health for graduate student traineeships in high priority public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health. 24 public health schools will receive awards in 1990 to support about 1,400 students.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee includes \$492,000 for health administration traineeships in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$492,000 above the Administration request. Grants are made to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in health administration, hospital administration or health policy analysis and planning. 35 programs will receive awards in 1990 to support about 380 students.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee provides \$1,695,000 for preventive medicine residencies for fiscal year 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$1,695,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. It also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize in preventive medicine. 11 residency programs will receive awards in 1990.

Family medicine

The Committee recommends \$37,000,000 for family medicine in 1991, which is \$4,239,000 above the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request funding for this program. It provides grants to hospitals and medical schools to support predoctoral, internship, faculty development, and residency programs in family medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. 311 programs will be supported in 1990.

General dentistry residencies

The Committee provides \$3,929,000 for general dentistry residencies, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$3,929,000 above the President's request. The program provides grants to dental schools to support the costs of residency programs. 34 projects will receive awards in 1990 benefitting 182 residents.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends \$17,682,000 for the general internal medicine and pediatrics program, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request any funding. This program provides grants to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics and faculty development. 106 projects will be supported in 1990.

Family medicine departments

The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for family medicine departments, which is \$320,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$7,000,000 above the Administration request. The program provides grants to medical schools to establish and maintain academic and administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. The program will support 42 projects in 1990.

Physician assistants

The Committee includes \$4,789,000 for the physician assistants program in 1991. This is the same as the 1990 level and \$4,789,000 above the President's request. The program provides grants to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit entities for the development and support of physician assistants training programs. 40 programs supporting 2,150 trainees will be funded in 1990.

Area health education centers

The Committee recommends \$18,125,000 for area health education centers (AHECs), which is the same as the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request any funding. AHECs are intended to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking academic health sciences centers to clinical practice in underserved areas. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools. 17 AHECs will be supported in 1990.

Health education and training centers

The Committee provides \$3,929,000 for the health education and training centers (HETCs) program, which was first funded in 1990 at the same level. The Administration did not request any funding for this purpose. The program funds contracts with schools of medicine and osteopathy to create health education and training centers to improve the supply, distribution and quality of health personnel along the border between the United States and Mexico and in other urban and rural areas with serious unmet health care needs. Six border and six non-border HETCs are expected to be funded in 1990.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included \$1,846,000 for health professions data analysis in 1991. This is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$1,846,000 above the Administration request. This program supports the collection and analysis of data on the health professions and the identification of health manpower shortage areas. 19 projects will be supported in 1990.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee provides \$31,578,000 for the disadvantaged assistance program in 1991. This is \$4,613,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. Grants are provided to public and private nonprofit health or education entities to support recruitment, retention and placement of disadvantaged students. By statute, 20 percent of these funds are used for health professions student stipends. Funds provided would support about 175 Health Careers Opportunity Programs and financial assistance to about 2,300 health professions students.

The Committee is concerned that Health Careers Opportunity (HCOP) awards are not being granted to a number of minority health professions schools that train a significant number of blacks and other minorities in the health professions—the primary institutions for which these grants are intended. The Committee requests that the Department initiate a special effort to work with these institutions to enable them to better compete for HCOP grants and receive a share of these resources more proportionate to the numbers of minorities these institutions train in the health professions.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not yet responded to previous direction to support the efforts of community-based organizations working in partnership with local schools, universities and businesses to operate programs which assist disadvan-

tagged youths in preparing for, among other things, technical and professional health careers. It was indicated that such partnerships should include in-kind contributions from schools, universities and businesses, and involve health professionals serving as preceptors and counselors. To the Committee's knowledge, no awards were made in the past fiscal year which encompassed all of these criteria. The Committee repeats its support for the type of program described above and urges that the Secretary support such a program from within the increased funds provided in this account.

Allied health grants and contracts

The bill includes \$1,400,000 for allied health in 1991, which is \$663,000 above the 1990 level. The Administration did not request funding for this program, which was first supported in 1990. The program provides funding for allied health professions schools for faculty development, student recruitment, strengthened curricula, and interdisciplinary training. Seven to ten projects are expected to be awarded in 1990.

Interdisciplinary traineeships

The Committee does not include funding for traineeships, which is \$2,210,000 below the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. The program trains practitioners to provide services in rural areas. Six projects are expected to be funded in 1990. The program has only been funded once, and other health professions training programs could enhance their rural focus to meet this need.

Health professions special education initiatives

The Committee recommends \$2,457,000 for this program in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 level and \$2,457,000 above the President's request. This program supports grants to schools of medicine or osteopathy that provide the first or last two years of medical education. The program also makes grants to health professions institutions for model projects in areas such as faculty and curriculum development. In addition, it supports projects at hospitals and podiatry schools for podiatric residency training in primary care. By law, 20 percent of the appropriation is reserved for two-year schools, and 25 percent is reserved for the podiatric residency program. 21 projects are expected to be funded in 1990.

Geriatric training and research

The Committee has included \$14,047,000 for geriatric training programs in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request funding for this program. It supports grants to health professions schools to establish geriatric education centers to provide pre- and in-service training in geriatrics, as well as grants to medical schools and hospitals for geriatric training projects for physicians and dentists. 36 centers and 23 training projects are expected to be awarded in 1990.

Pacific Basin activities

The Committee does not recommend additional funding for Pacific Basin activities in 1991; none was requested by the Administra-

tion. \$1,974,000 was provided in 1990, and a total of \$9,782,000 has been appropriated for these purposes in the last five years. These funds have been used for projects to build capacity in Pacific Basin health systems and to provide technical assistance. The projects were not intended to provide ongoing services.

Native Hawaiian health care

The bill includes \$1,283,000 for Native Hawaiian health care, which is the same as both the 1990 appropriation and the Administration request. In 1990, the program is funding the development of a comprehensive health care master plan, the related administrative costs of the Papa Ola Lokahi, and a health professions scholarship program. In 1991, the program is also authorized to support health centers which would deliver health promotion and disease prevention services, as well as primary care, to Native Hawaiians.

Special grants to hospitals

The Committee does not provide funding for special grants to hospitals in 1991. \$1,343,000 was provided in 1990. Public Law 100-607 mandates a pro-rata reduction across all health professions training funding to provide grants to four specific hospitals. The Committee has included a limitation in bill language so that the pro-rata reduction will not be triggered in 1991. The conference report accompanying the 1990 appropriations bill indicated that 1990 would be the last year for which these grants would be made.

Advanced nurse education

The Committee provides \$12,771,000 for advanced nurse education in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$12,771,000 above the Administration request. This program provides institutional support to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators, and supervisors. 66 projects are being supported in 1990.

Nurse practitioners

The Committee has included \$13,432,000 for nurse practitioners, which is the same as the 1990 level. The Administration did not request funding for this program, which provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals to plan, develop and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care. 63 projects are being funded in 1990.

Special projects

The Committee recommends \$10,283,000 for special projects for 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$10,283,000 above the Administration request. This program provides grants to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, to improve the geographic distribution of nursing personnel, to provide geriatric training, and to upgrade the skills of paraprofessional nursing personnel. About 100 projects are being funded in 1990.

Traineeships

The Committee has provided \$13,501,000 for nurse traineeships in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$13,501,000 above the Administration request. The nurse traineeships program provides individual support to professional nurses receiving advanced educations for administrative or supervisory positions or to serve in other professional nurse specialties. 195 institutions will receive awards in 1990 to support 5,000 students.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee includes \$1,130,000 for nurse anesthetists in 1991, which is the same as the 1990 funding level. The Administration did not request an appropriation. This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to support the costs of training licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. 58 awards are expected to be made in 1990 to support about 525 trainees.

Undergraduate scholarships

The Committee provides \$2,948,000 for the undergraduate nurse scholarship program for 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation. No funds were requested by the Administration. This program provides grants to nursing schools to provide scholarships to financially needy students. In return for the scholarship, recipients must agree to serve at least two years in facilities such as community health centers, rural health clinics or public hospitals. About 725 students will receive scholarships in 1990 averaging \$4,000.

Loan repayment for shortage area service

The bill includes \$982,000 for loan repayment, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$982,000 above the Administration request. This line item funds two programs: (1) as authorized by section 836 of the Public Health Service Act, the authority for the Secretary to repay loans under the Nursing Student Loan Fund program in exchange for service in underserved areas; and (2) as authorized by section 847 of the Public Health Service Act, the authority for the Secretary to make loans to nursing students, to be repaid by health facilities in underserved areas in exchange for service upon graduation. The Committee expects both components to be funded with the appropriation provided.

Nurse disadvantaged assistance

The bill includes \$4,000,000 for disadvantaged assistance, which is \$1,429,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. The program provides grants to nursing schools to recruit individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, to provide counseling and preliminary education for them, and to pay stipends. 27 grants will be supported in 1991 with the funds provided.

Loan revolving funds

The Committee has modified language proposed in the President's request which would make \$15,000,000 in excess balances in

the health professions and nursing loan revolving funds available for the HEAL program insurance fund. The Committee intends that \$10,000,000 of these funds be made available, and that they be used to offset costs in the health professions training programs rather than HEAL.

Maternal and child health and resources development

Maternal and child health (MCH) block grant

The bill includes \$598,627,000 for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. This is \$45,000,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1990 and \$20,000,000 above the amount requested by the President. The block grant provides funds to States to meet a broad range of health services, including preventive and primary care services for children and services for children with special health care needs. The authorizing statute provides that, up to a funding level of \$600 million, 85 percent of the funds be distributed to the States, while 15 percent of the funds are to be set aside by the Secretary for special projects of regional and national significance (SPRANS) in the categories of research, training, genetic diseases, hemophilia and infant mortality. The Committee has not included bill language requested by the Administration to provide \$25 million exclusively for a one-stop shopping initiative, since it would override the authorizing statute. The Committee expects, however, that some of the funding available for new SPRANS grants in 1991 will be used for this purpose.

The Committee is aware that five of the university affiliated programs receiving funding under the SPRANS setaside sustained significant funding reductions in fiscal year 1982. The Committee intends that \$1.4 million of the SPRANS setaside from 1991 funds be used to increase funding for these programs.

The Committee is concerned that the nation's infant mortality rate continues to be among the highest of the world's developed nations, and is particularly concerned with the increasing number of drug-addicted babies being born. Furthermore, there is a significant gap in the availability and level of care among different income groups. Accordingly, the Committee has provided an increase for the Maternal and Child Health block grant of \$45 million over 1990. At a time of increasing strain on Federal resources, the Committee notes that community support for infant mortality efforts is commendable. To the extent possible, the Committee encourages the Secretary to give priority to applications for SPRANS funding that include strong private sector and local support.

Pediatric emergency care

The Committee has not provided additional funding for emergency medical services for children for fiscal year 1991. The Administration did not request funding for this program; \$3,947,000 was appropriated in 1990. Since 1986, \$12.8 million has been provided to support demonstration projects for the effective delivery of emergency medical services to acutely ill and seriously injured children. Such projects can continue to be funded under the Maternal and Child Health block grant set-aside.

Organ transplantation

The Committee includes \$4,257,000 for organ transplantation activities in 1991, which is \$309,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$1,000,000 above the Administration request. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,184,000 for the scientific registry of organ transplant recipients; \$1,382,000 for the National Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, which matches organ donors with potential recipients; and \$691,000 for program support costs. No funding is provided for organ procurement organizations (OPOs), since the statutory authorization has expired. 10 full-time equivalents will be supported within the funds provided.

The Committee has received testimony regarding an education and training model which increased organ donation by 20 percent from 1988 to 1989. This pilot program was designed to enhance the ability of local organ procurement organizations to focus their limited resources on the highest donor potential hospitals and to develop and implement specialized education programs as well as systematic management and monitoring systems. The Committee believes that this program merits further evaluation, on a large scale, as a potential remedy to the trend of decreasing organ donation nationwide. The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to be allocated through a competitive process, which should be open to public/private partnerships, to conduct and evaluate a multi-organ donation demonstration program. It is the expectation of the Committee that this model program be evaluated in various sites throughout the country. Special consideration in the selection of demonstration sites should be given to several key variables, including assuring a nationally representative geographic and demographic sample; a professionally competent and receptive regional OPO; and a scale which justifies the allocation of necessary resources.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee provides \$488,000 for facilities interest subsidies, which is the same as both the Administration request and the 1990 appropriation. This program continues support of interest subsidy payments for construction of three health professions teaching facilities. The Federal commitment on these loans will continue until the year 2004.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for buildings and facilities for 1991, which is \$1,123,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$2,000,000 higher than the Administration request. These funds finance the renovation and maintenance of buildings at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center at Carville, Louisiana. In addition, in 1991, funds may be used to upgrade newly acquired research and care facilities in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Committee does not intend that such expenses be supported from the Hansen's Disease Center appropriation.

National practitioner data bank

The Committee provides \$1,974,000 for the national practitioner data bank for fiscal year 1991, which is the same as the 1990 appro-

priation and \$1,974,000 above the Administration request. The national data bank is intended to receive, store and disseminate information on paid medical malpractice judgments and settlements, sanctions taken by professional societies, and certain professional review actions.

While the Committee has provided funds to continue development of the national practitioner data bank, it is concerned by a recent General Accounting Office report which identifies deficiencies in the management of the data bank contract and indicates the potential for significant cost overruns. Accordingly, the Committee does not intend that the funds provided be obligated until the Secretary is satisfied that the concerns raised by the GAO have been adequately addressed. The Committee would also expect the Secretary to conduct a review of the likely total capitalization and operating costs of the data bank under current law and report his findings to the Committee.

The Administration did not request further funding for the data bank under the assumptions that the system would be operational in 1991 to collect user fees and that the authorizing law would be changed to allow the fee charged to cover the full cost of the data bank. The Committee has not accepted the proposed bill language changing the underlying statute relating to user fees.

Every hospital is required to query the data bank for adverse action and malpractice reports when health care practitioners apply for staff membership or clinical privileges. The Committee is concerned that the data bank has not made provision for "batched" inquiries to the data bank by an authorized agent acting on behalf of hospital systems or a group of hospitals. The Committee urges the data bank to consider accommodating such authorized central credentialing systems, if adequate confidentiality safeguards can be devised.

Rural health research

The Committee has included \$4,380,000 for the Office of Rural Health Policy, which is the same as the Administration request and \$1,000,000 above the 1990 appropriation. The Office of Rural Health Policy coordinates national efforts to strengthen and improve the delivery of health services to populations in rural areas. The funds provided will support seven ongoing research and outreach centers, as well as the MEDNET interactive communications network, the activities of the Office's advisory committee, and a clearinghouse for rural health care information. The \$1,000,000 over the 1990 appropriation will be used for an assistance program for rural hospitals that are in danger of closing. Eight full-time equivalents will be supported within the funds provided.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

The bill includes \$77,366,000 for authorized programs related to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. This is \$9,473,000 more than the comparable amount requested in the President's budget and a decrease of \$745,000 below the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

Training of health personnel

The bill provides \$17,500,000 for AIDS education and training centers, which is \$2,951,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$3,500,000 below the Administration request. The centers train existing health care personnel, develop model curricula, and train staff in Federally-supported entities. The increase in funding will permit an expansion in the number of centers and the number of individuals trained.

Facilities renovation

The Committee includes \$4,129,000 for facilities renovation, which is \$213,000 below the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. These one-time grants provide support to develop non-acute care facilities for AIDS patients, including children and adolescents. Previous Federal grants have attracted non-Federal funding at a 4:1 ratio. 10 to 11 projects are expected to be funded in 1991. The Committee has restored traditional bill language making these funds available until expended.

Pediatric health care demonstrations

The bill includes \$20,000,000 for pediatric AIDS demonstrations, which is \$5,197,000 above both the 1990 level and the Administration request. These projects develop community-based, family-centered, coordinated services for infected infants and children and demonstrate ways to prevent the spread of HIV infection.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, women and children constitute the fastest growing AIDS population. While the number of new AIDS cases increased by 9 percent in 1989, the number of newborns exposed to HIV through perinatal transmission grew 17 percent and the number of new cases among women rose 11 percent. In addition, over half of the hemophilia population has been exposed to HIV because of their reliance on blood products, with the result that children with hemophilia, ages 6-19, comprise over 30 percent of all AIDS cases in that age group. The Committee also understands that the current level of funding for the pediatric demonstration program reaches 30-40 percent of currently reported AIDS pediatric cases, including those patients with hemophilia.

In light of this situation, the Committee has added funding over the fiscal year 1990 level with the intent of ensuring that the network of comprehensive care services, including the established network of hemophilia treatment centers, be improved and expanded to address the increasing numbers of women, infants and children infected with, or at risk of, HIV and AIDS. The increase will permit the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health to continue covering gaps in community-based family services to high risk population groups. The Bureau should also continue its collaborative activities with the National Institute of Mental Health and the Centers for Disease Control to establish a coordinated response in pediatric AIDS care services.

The Committee supports the Secretary's assignment of responsibility for administration of the pediatric AIDS demonstrations to the newly reorganized Bureau of Maternal and Child Health,

which has valuable expertise and experience in the unique health care needs of children with AIDS and children of substance abusing mothers. The Committee would expect the new Bureau's administration of these grants to be closely coordinated with the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, which administers the abandoned infants assistance grants, and with the Administration on Developmental Disabilities.

Adult health care demonstrations

The Committee has provided \$27,200,000 for adult AIDS demonstrations, which is \$9,991,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$7,776,000 above the Administration request. The projects help develop coalitions of service providers and community organizations, a comprehensive continuum of services, and cost-effective alternatives to hospitalization. The Committee intends that funds provided above the 1990 level be used to enhance the mental health counseling component of the current health care demonstrations and to provide appropriate dental care for the AIDS patients they serve, while partially offsetting the costs incurred by dental schools and postdoctoral dental education programs in providing oral health care to AIDS and HIV-infected patients.

The Committee is aware that, in many communities, dental schools have provided much of the dental care for AIDS patients, often without compensation. The Committee expects that where demonstration projects are located in metropolitan statistical areas with dental schools or postdoctoral dental education programs that these facilities be given the highest priority in participating to provide dental care financed with the additional funding. The Committee expects that most of the new dental funds would support services provided by these dental education programs. The Committee believes that the first priority in awarding AIDS dental funds should be to reimburse schools who are currently providing services. The Committee would further expect that dental services funding provided through the demonstrations would not result in any reduction in State and local funding allotted for such purposes. While the Committee intends that new funds for dental services to AIDS patients be provided principally through the existing system of adult services demonstrations, the Committee also intends that separate grants may be made to dental programs in areas with high concentrations of AIDS patients which are not served by a regular adult demonstration grant. In developing guidelines for this dental initiative, the Committee encourages the agency to follow those provisions of section 788B(f) of the Public Health Service Act which are compatible with the Committee's action.

The Committee recommends closer coordination among the related HRSA and Centers for Disease Control-funded programs and the AIDS education and training centers. The Committee also urges the Secretary to ensure that cross-program evaluation of the projects funded under the various care and service delivery models is performed.

Community health care services

The bill provides \$13,323,000 for community health care services, which is \$2,546,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as

the Administration request. This program provides supplemental assistance to community and migrant health centers to provide health care services to AIDS patients.

Subacute care

The Committee has not included funds for subacute care demonstrations, which were first funded in 1990 at a level of \$1,480,000. The Administration did not request funds for this program. Assistance for subacute care is also available through the adult health care demonstrations.

Program management

The bill includes \$102,000,000 for the cost of Federal staff and related activities to coordinate, direct and manage the programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration. This amount is \$2,449,000 more than requested by the President and \$3,830,000 more than the amount provided for fiscal year 1990. The funding added by the Committee over the President's request restores the resources to manage those programs which the President's budget proposed to severely reduce. Funds provided are intended to support 1,370 full-time equivalents. \$4,786,000 in administrative funding has been transferred from AIDS funding to this line item so that agency administrative expenses will be consolidated.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund, which is the same as the budget request and \$1,000,000 below the amount appropriated in 1990. Appropriations are used to pay interest subsidies on loans made or guaranteed prior to fiscal year 1977 for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion. Funds are also used to make payments of principal and interest on defaulted loans. The bill includes language, as in prior years, which prohibits commitments for new loans or loan guarantees in fiscal year 1991.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS GRADUATE STUDENT LOAN FUND (HEAL)

The Committee does not provide additional funding for the Health Professions Graduate Student Loan Fund, which is the same as the Administration request and \$24,870,000 less than the 1990 appropriation. 1990 was the first time in many years the Fund received an appropriation. The HEAL program insures loans provided by non-Federal lenders to students in health professions schools. Principal and interest repayments are guaranteed by the Federal Government. The maximum allowable interest rate is the rate for 91-day Treasury bills, plus 3 percent. In addition, students are charged an insurance premium of 8 percent of the loan principal. The premiums support the Student Loan Insurance Fund, which was designed to cover the costs of loan defaults.

Because of the high rate of defaults in the program, it is projected that over the next several years the Student Loan Insurance Fund will not have adequate funding to pay lender claims. The Fund is, however, expected to remain solvent through fiscal year 1991. The Administration proposes to finance the Fund with

\$15,000,000 returned to the Health Professions/Nursing Student Loan program and with unobligated balances elsewhere in the Public Health Service. The Committee does not approve these proposals since additional funding is not required in 1991. The Committee does remain concerned about the long-term viability of the Fund, however, and urges the authorizing committees to consider legislation that would correct the underlying program design deficiencies contributing to the default problem. The Committee also encourages the Secretary to take whatever administrative actions are feasible and appropriate to stem the tide of defaults.

Out of concern over further increasing default liabilities, the Administration proposes to limit obligational authority for HEAL loan commitments to \$185 million in 1991, which would not permit loans to new borrowers. The Committee does not accept the cap proposed by the Administration, but does agree that some limitation is warranted in view of rising default obligations. Accordingly, the Committee includes bill language to limit obligational authority for HEAL loans to \$260 million in 1991.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION FUND

The Committee makes available the release of \$155,580,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund in 1990, which is \$65,920,000 less than the Administration request and \$15,880,000 more than the trust fund monies made available in 1990. The bill also provides \$62,920,000 in general funds, which were not requested by the Administration. \$74,500,000 in general funds were appropriated for this purpose in 1990.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program provides a system of compensation for individuals with vaccine-associated injuries or deaths. These compensation awards are to reimburse for medical expenses, lost earnings, pain and suffering, legal expenses, and a death benefit. The program is funded through a per-dose excise tax on the sale of selected prescribed vaccines. Revenues raised by this tax are maintained in a Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. Receipts generated by the excise tax are estimated to be \$118 million in 1991.

Trust funds made available in the bill will support the liability costs of vaccines administered after September 30, 1988. They will also support the \$1,500,000 in costs incurred by the agency in the operation of the program. Nine full-time equivalents will be funded with the \$1,500,000. The general funds provided will support costs for vaccines administered prior to fiscal year 1989. The Committee does not accept the Administration's proposed bill language to finance the administrative costs of the Attorney General and the U.S. Claims Court from the trust fund. In addition, the Committee includes bill language making the trust funds and general funds available until expended, given the unpredictable pace of judicial action.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The bill includes \$997,701,000, an increase of \$35,290,000 over the budget request considered, and \$118,506,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. The mission of the Centers for Disease Control is to assist State and local health authorities and other health-related organizations in stemming the spread of communicable diseases, protecting against other diseases or conditions amenable to reductions, providing protection from certain environmental hazards, and improving occupational safety and health. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control is responsible for the licensure of clinical laboratories engaged in interstate commerce, for conducting foreign quarantine activities aimed at preventing the introduction of disease into our Nation, and for the development of scientific criteria for occupational health standards.

The Committee has provided for a total of 5,147 full-time equivalent staff in 1991, an increase of 120 over the 1990 level. Of this number, 848 are for AIDS-related activities.

The Committee has deferred consideration of all programs which are not currently authorized for fiscal year 1991. These are childhood immunization, tuberculosis grants and health statistics.

Preventive health services block grant

The Committee recommends \$84,119,000 for the preventive health and health services block grant, the amount requested and the same as 1990. This program was created by combining several categorical grant programs, including health incentive grants, risk reduction and health education, rat control, fluoridation, home health, high blood pressure control, and emergency medical services. This block grant provides States with funds for preventive health services to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality and improve quality of life. These grants give the States flexibility in deciding how available funds will be used to meet State priorities in preventive health services.

Prevention centers

The Committee recommends \$3,949,000 to continue funding the centers, the same as the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. Grants are made with academic health centers for the establishment, maintenance and operation of centers for research and demonstration with respect to health promotion and disease prevention. These centers undertake research and demonstration projects to promote health and disease prevention, improve methods of appraising health hazards and risk factors, and serve as demonstration sites for the use of new and innovative research in public health techniques to prevent chronic diseases.

Lead poisoning prevention

The bill includes an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for CDC to continue and expand a program directed at the elimination of childhood lead poisoning as authorized by the Lead Contamination Act of 1988. This is an increase of \$4,051,000 over the budget request

and over 1990. The Committee is distressed that lead continues to be a major environmental hazard to young children. It is estimated that 3-4 million children in the United States have elevated blood lead levels, which in many cases results in mental and intellectual impairment. The Committee is concerned that the effort to prevent lead poisoning in children has been hindered by the discontinuation in 1981 of targeted prevention activities.

Lead paint in homes and paint-contaminated dust and soil are the major sources of high-dose, symptomatic childhood lead poisoning. Removing the responsible environmental sources of lead is an essential part of the treatment of lead-poisoned children. When poisoned children are returned to unabated homes after medical interventions, they very frequently become poisoned again in a short time and suffer further adverse health effects. Childhood lead poisoning prevention programs funded by CDC should work in tandem with the Department of Housing and Urban Development lead-based paint abatement programs. Both agencies should work together to develop a systematic plan to determine where program efforts should be concentrated. The Committee feels very strongly that CDC and HUD should place emphasis on those areas where children are identified with lead poisoning from lead paint.

Sexually transmitted diseases

For sexually transmitted diseases, the Committee recommends \$90,000,000, an increase of \$8,580,000 over the budget request and \$8,694,000 over the amount available for 1990. This provides an increase of about 10 percent over 1990. The incidence of these diseases remains at unacceptably high levels. The Committee has provided \$77,246,000 for grants and \$12,754,000 for CDC's direct operations.

To prevent STD cases and their subsequent complications, a partnership of Federal, State, and local governments, private medicine, and voluntary organizations is necessary. The Centers for Disease Control supports this partnership through direct financial assistance to State, local, and territorial health authorities; national disease surveillance; applied research efforts; and national STD leadership activities. Federal grants support disease monitoring, screening, and sexual partner referral services as well as other outreach efforts in all States. National disease surveillance is directed toward defining the extent and trend of the STD problem, and in identifying disease outbreaks that require program attention.

The Committee has provided additional resources for the CDC programs involving sexually transmitted diseases for FY 1991. The Committee encourages the CDC to use a portion of these funds to support the development of pilot "one-stop-shopping" demonstration projects in local communities that provide preventive care, counseling, treatment, prenatal, referral and all other aspects of patient care associated with sexually transmissible diseases in target populations.

Infectious diseases

For the infectious diseases activity, the bill includes \$45,016,000, an increase of \$4,395,000 over the budget request and \$5,264,000 over 1990. Infectious disease prevention, a major component of the

CDC disease prevention program, is important to the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality. The CDC's efforts in infectious disease prevention are to develop new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques and to accelerate the general application of accepted prevention technology. The Committee has added \$3,000,000 and 10 FTE specifically for Lyme disease activities, including surveillance, improved diagnostics, and control; this provides a total of \$5,000,000 specifically for this.

Since its recognition in Connecticut in 1975, Lyme disease has emerged from a regional concern to become a public health problem of national scale. In 1989, more than 8,200 cases from 45 States were reported to CDC. The incidence of Lyme disease has increased substantially in the last 5 years and the trend toward increasing incidence probably will continue, as the geographic range and populations of tick vectors increase.

The Committee supports the Centers' on-going efforts in implementing control strategies in inhibiting the spread of Lyme disease, and encourages further trials to determine the effectiveness of repellents and other personal protective measures in reducing the risk of acquiring Lyme disease.

The bill includes an increase of \$1,395,000 over the request to restore funds for purchase of scientific equipment. The Committee realizes the importance of this equipment to the efficient operation of the Centers for Disease Control.

CDC, in accordance with its mission, is engaged in activities that will yield important information which may help reduce health risks associated with childhood injury and the transmission of infectious disease in the day care setting. The Committee encourages the CDC to more actively pursue this effort and has provided funds for this purpose.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The bill includes \$63,738,000 for chronic and environmental disease prevention, an increase of \$11,374,000 over the budget request and \$13,184,000 over the 1990 amount. Premature death, illness and injuries caused by exposure to environmental hazards are among the most difficult problems facing Federal, State and local health officials. Chronic disease prevention is based on early detection of disease to avoid complications and on changing risk factors which can help to prevent occurrence and progression of disease.

The major chronic diseases are the leading causes of premature death and long-term disability, and exact the heaviest burden in health-related costs in the United States. In 1989, cancer, cardiovascular disease, stroke, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cirrhosis accounted for 72 percent of all deaths. With the aging of the U.S. population, this burden of unnecessary hospitalization, long-term care, premature death, and the attendant economic costs will increase dramatically. Prevention offers the major opportunity for averting a substantial fraction of this burden.

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 for the second year of funding for a breast and cervical cancer control program, an increase of \$5,074,000 over the 1990 amount.

It is estimated that 43,000 women died from breast cancer and 6,000 from cervical cancer in 1989. The key to reducing illness and

death from these cancers is early detection and treatment. We must increase the number of women who are screened for breast and cervical cancer, ensure the accuracy of screening tests (mammography, pap smear), and provide timely and effective interventions.

The \$10,000,000 provided will allow CDC to expand support of State health department efforts which build on activities funded in FY 1990 to establish a national focus for effective breast and cervical cancer prevention and control programs. This includes initiation of comprehensive screening programs in selected States and establishment of key program elements as a base upon which to build a strong national program. These include information/education programs for women, education campaigns for health care professionals, quality assurance mechanisms, and augmented surveillance systems.

H.R. 4790 as recently passed by the House of Representatives would authorize a much expanded program of breast and cervical cancer screening and public information and education activities. Upon the enactment of that bill or similar legislation, the Committee will make every effort to provide a substantial increase in funding for this activity at the earliest possible opportunity.

The bill provides \$10,000,000 for the disability prevention program. The increase of \$5,567,000 over 1990 is intended to expand current State programs in disability prevention, increase the number of States with prevention programs, and support development and demonstration projects.

The Committee applauds the CDC for its work on Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) including the development of a case definition and the establishment of a surveillance system in four areas of the United States. The Committee considers it extremely important that the CDC conduct comprehensive case control studies and long term follow-up review of subjects identified by the surveillance system. The Committee is also aware of the large number of public inquiries on CFS received by the Centers. In order to carry out a complete program of sentinel surveillance, case control studies and response to public inquiries, the Committee has provided an additional \$800,000 for CFS activities under the auspices of the CDC.

Injury control

The Committee has included \$25,000,000 for the injury control program, an increase of \$2,340,000 over the budget request and over 1990. These funds will continue the implementation of the recommendations contained in the National Academy of Sciences report *Injury in America*. According to the Academy, injury is "the principal public health problem in America," causing over 140,000 deaths per year. The Academy reported that injuries kill more Americans aged 1 to 34 than all diseases combined and are the leading cause of death up to the age of 44. The Academy also reported that motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of severe injury and death, accounting for about 30 percent of total injury deaths each year.

CDC's approach to injury control is to conduct and support applied research to determine causes and ways to prevent unintentional injuries. CDC will continue to support Injury Prevention Re-

search Centers in States and will continue to provide technical assistance and conduct applied research in injury prevention and control.

Nonfatal injuries and disabilities also contribute heavily to our nation's health and economic burden. While data are collected on many leading causes of injury, including motor vehicle accidents, poisonings, and falls, data on the incidence and prevalence of certain nonfatal injuries is not collected. To address this serious gap, the Committee has provided funding within the Injury Control activity to support the development of a surveillance system to provide national estimates on certain nonfatal injuries. The results of this data collection effort shall be reported to Congress as part of a report on the magnitude and distribution of injury mortality and morbidity in the United States. This report shall be delivered after two years of data collection and shall be revised bi-annually.

Occupational safety and health

The bill includes \$87,020,000 for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), an increase of \$1,884,000 over the budget request and \$2,355,000 over 1990. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health conducts research, develops criteria for occupational safety and health standards, and provides technical services to government, labor and industry, including training in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions and the proper use of adequate safety and health equipment. These various functions are designed to reduce the high economic and social costs of occupational illness and injury through the prevention and control of occupational disease and hazards.

The Committee has restored the proposed reduction of \$1,884,000 for purchase of scientific equipment.

The Committee recommends that NIOSH provide adequate funding for research and training grants related to synthetic fibers which are often used as substitutes for asbestos. It is the Committee's understanding that approximately half a million dollars would be required to do this.

Epidemic services

The bill includes \$70,846,000, an increase of \$2,666,000 over the budget request and \$15,458,000 over 1990, for epidemic services. The epidemic services efforts of the Centers for Disease Control focus primarily on three methods of preventing and controlling diseases. These are disease surveillance and epidemic aid, disease investigation and studies, and reference diagnostic services. The epidemic services activities are an important part of this Nation's approach to protecting its civilian population from epidemics and from deliberate or accidental misuses of biological agents. These programs are carried out by maintaining surveillance systems, epidemic investigators, and laboratory capability for identifying potential problems.

The Committee understands that there is no full-time personnel or single organizational unit within CDC responsible for tracking emergency disease outbreaks in other regions of the world. Concerned with the growing numbers of acute epidemics of interna-

tional significance, the Committee has provided \$750,000 and 5 FTE's above the Administration's request to the International Health Program Office to coordinate emergency response to disasters and epidemics.

The prevention of unnecessary disease, disability, and premature death and the promotion of healthy lifestyles can only be accomplished with a trained workforce that reflects the diversity of the population affected. In this respect, the Committee recognizes CDC's recruitment and in-house training programs. However, these efforts have not produced the balanced workforce needed. To assist in this effort special training initiatives are necessary to prepare and develop underrepresented minority groups for careers in public health prevention programs. The Committee has included funds in support of a multifaceted program of training in the biological, medical, and behavioral sciences to be initiated in CDC's Office of Minority Health.

The bill also includes \$1,916,000 over the budget request to restore funds for the purchase of scientific equipment.

The Committee has approved the requested increase of \$11,500,000 and 25 FTE's for an infant health initiative. This provides for expanded efforts to reduce infant mortality, with particular emphasis on improved State capability for surveillance and targeted investigations of black/white gaps in infant mortality and fetal alcohol syndrome. CDC will augment support for national surveillance efforts, direct assistance through assignees, and statistical and epidemiological assistance and consultation. CDC will implement enhanced State-based surveillance and technical assistance to improve data availability and use and augmented State MCH epidemiologic and analytic capability and support.

Buildings and facilities

The bill includes \$7,740,000, the budget request, for buildings and facilities. This is \$830,000 more than the amount appropriated in 1990. This will continue those minor repairs, improvements, and minor renovations which will prevent deterioration of the Center's facilities.

Program management

For program management, the bill includes \$3,170,000, the budget request, and \$47,000 above the amount appropriated in 1990. This activity provides for the overall planning, direction, and administration of the programs and activities of the Centers for Disease Control.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

The Centers for Disease Control provides scientific and technical leadership in our nation's efforts to prevent and control the spread of HIV infection through successful management of a comprehensive HIV prevention program that includes surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory studies, and prevention through information, education, and risk reduction. The guidelines that are published by CDC are respected and accepted by the health community as standards of public health practice in dealing with AIDS and the epidemic of HIV infection. Support of HIV prevention activities in

State and local public health departments began in FY 1985, with the funding of HIV information and education projects. In FY 1986, separate counseling and testing programs were funded. These were all consolidated and titled AIDS Prevention Programs in FY 1987 and included a special initiative for prevention efforts targeting minorities. In FY 1988, the AIDS prevention programs were consolidated into the CDC's AIDS surveillance cooperative agreements. In FY 1989, the CDC began providing funds and technical assistance directly to community-based organizations to supplement HIV prevention efforts, particularly in minority populations.

Four major program areas have developed in the CDC's HIV prevention program: (1) expanded HIV antibody testing and counseling; (2) a comprehensive information/education program to prevent and control HIV; (3) a minority HIV prevention initiative in response to a recognition that minority populations are disproportionately affected by HIV; and (4) a comprehensive HIV serosurveillance program.

The Committee has included \$509,103,000, the same as the President's request and \$66,277,000 above the fiscal year 1990 level for the Centers for Disease Control AIDS activities. This is an increase of 15 percent.

The Committee is supportive of CDC's efforts in epidemiology and surveillance. CDC collaborates with health departments, universities, medical centers, blood banks, voluntary agencies, other federal agencies, and uses its own facilities to carry out epidemiologic and laboratory studies to determine the natural history of HIV infection and to identify and monitor risk factors for HIV transmission. Working primarily with State and selected local health departments, CDC maintains surveillance of AIDS cases. Activities related to the surveillance of HIV-related illness in various populations will continue to expand as well. CDC is funding studies to better define the spectrum of HIV-associated illness in infants and children and to examine the role of HIV infection as a cause of death in intravenous drug abusers. In addition, the CDC is instituting ongoing comprehensive surveillance of HIV infection. As a part of this endeavor, the CDC evaluates laboratories across the country who are performing HIV antibody testing. The Committee has included \$146,560,000 for these epidemiology and surveillance activities.

To continue important prevention, information and education activities, the Committee provides \$362,543,000, including \$45,007,000 to provide information about HIV/AIDS to the public; \$130,041,000 to support counseling, testing, and partner notification services; \$24,729,000 for health education/risk reduction activities; \$48,368,000 for special minority initiatives; and \$52,520,000 to continue and expand the education program for school and college-aged youth. Special emphasis should be given by CDC to out-of-school youth.

Although many minorities will be reached through other program efforts, the Committee thinks it is important to continue to maintain a special minority emphasis because of the extent to which minority populations are disproportionately affected by the AIDS epidemic. Working with national organizations, CDC is attempting to bring national minority leadership to efforts to pro-

mote and assist AIDS prevention activities at the community level, to complement the assistance provided to local minority organizations through States and local agencies.

The Committee is pleased with the CDC decision to target minority community-based and national groups in its efforts to contain the spread of the AIDS virus. It has been shown that preventing the spread of HIV infection among minorities through information, education and risk reduction activities can be effectively carried out by those organizations based in or with strong ties to minority communities to which efforts are being targeted. In areas of highest incidence of AIDS among minorities, it is important to enlist local minority organizations into the prevention effort, complementing the activities and services being provided by official health agencies.

Separate funding must continue to be provided in 1991 to the six local health departments which currently receive direct funding from the Centers for Disease Control for AIDS activities. A total of \$38,466,000 has been provided for this purpose, an increase of \$5,871,000 over 1990.

The Committee is aware of the collaborative AIDS education activities involving the American Red Cross and CDC, which has been very successful in educating the general public and specific high-risk groups in AIDS prevention. The Committee concurs in the need for continuing this effort utilizing the Red Cross nationwide network of local chapters. Toward this end, up to \$7,000,000 is available for the development and distribution of Red Cross AIDS education materials.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes an increase of \$1,000,000 for the AIDS/hemophilia project in order to expand AIDS/HIV risk reduction, counseling and outreach activities, including self-help support group activities.

The Committee has become acutely aware of the manifestations of tuberculosis among AIDS patients and recognizes this as a significant public health problem. The Committee recommends that of the funding provided to CDC to combat AIDS, at least \$9,000,000 be utilized to deal with the TB/AIDS problem.

The Committee commends the CDC for its effort to plan the development of AIDS education exhibits in conjunction with a consortium of the nation's science museums. These exhibits will focus prevention messages on the general public, high-risk and minority populations, and adolescents in school-based programs. To advance this project, the Committee has included \$2,000,000 to be awarded competitively and matched with private funds.

The Committee strongly encourages CDC to improve efforts to provide effective educational materials for the target populations that are at particular risk of contracting the AIDS virus. The Committee also encourages CDC to use the expertise and successful street outreach models that have been developed by agencies like ADAMHA for at-risk populations like IV-drug abusers, minorities and others.

The Committee also encourages the CDC to include in its early intervention testing and counseling activities information regarding behavior change and medical choices. The early intervention programs should be linked to primary care delivery systems which

may provide, for example, follow-up immune profiles for those testing positive and prophylactic treatment.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The bill includes \$8,317,654,000 for the 20 appropriations which together fund the programs of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). These include appropriations for the 13 research institutes, the National Center for Research Resources, the National Center for Nursing Research, the National Center for Human Genome Research, the John E. Fogarty International Center, the National Library of Medicine, the Office of the Director, and Buildings and Facilities.

The total in the bill is \$694,479,000 above the President's budget request for 1991, and \$1,040,871,000 above the comparable appropriations for fiscal year 1990. These figures do not include funds for research training and medical library assistance which have been deferred pending reauthorization.

The amount added by the Committee restores the number of new grants to approximately 6000, provides for a larger increase in the size of grants than proposed by the President, and addresses other specific program needs identified during Subcommittee hearings. The Committee has relied heavily on the testimony of the Acting Director of NIH regarding the distribution of additional funds among the institutes and among mechanisms.

The specific amounts with appropriate comparisons are shown in the following table:

	1990 comparable	1991 request	1991 bill	Bill increase over 1990
National Cancer Institute.....	\$1,598,501,000	\$1,658,266,000	\$1,749,392,000	+ \$150,891,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	1,027,861,000	1,068,026,000	1,135,589,000	+ 107,728,000
National Institute of Dental Research.....	129,851,000	134,627,000	149,592,000	+ 19,741,000
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Disease.....	557,594,000	581,477,000	613,686,000	+ 56,092,000
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.....	477,380,000	499,196,000	545,225,000	+ 67,845,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....	815,412,000	869,382,000	944,965,000	+ 129,553,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....	629,239,000	659,844,000	693,499,000	+ 64,260,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	426,350,000	444,911,000	488,282,000	+ 61,932,000
National Eye Institute.....	229,419,000	240,287,000	254,887,000	+ 25,468,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.....	218,647,000	225,206,000	244,832,000	+ 26,185,000
National Institute on Aging.....	229,932,000	239,418,000	278,311,000	+ 48,379,000
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.....	162,185,000	169,338,000	191,397,000	+ 29,212,000
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders.....	114,459,000	119,724,000	125,623,000	+ 11,164,000
National Center for Research Resources.....	334,612,000	316,658,000	353,469,000	+ 18,857,000
National Center for Nursing Research.....	29,293,000	30,894,000	37,289,000	+ 7,996,000
National Center for Human Genome Research.....	56,558,000	102,963,000	66,131,000	+ 9,573,000
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	15,656,000	16,355,000	18,682,000	+ 3,026,000
National Library of Medicine.....	72,876,000	76,725,000	80,725,000	+ 7,849,000
Office of the Director.....	89,916,000	82,975,000	106,175,000	+ 16,259,000
Buildings and facilities.....	61,042,000	86,903,000	239,903,000	+ 178,861,000
Total, current action.....	7,276,783,000	7,623,175,000	8,317,654,000	+ 1,040,871,000
Unauthorized programs.....	299,569,000	304,814,000	Defer	Defer

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND LONG RANGE PLANNING

During its review of the 1991 budget for the National Institutes of Health, the Committee has heard from scientists throughout the United States that, despite large increases in funding for the NIH during the last decade, the system of Federal support for the health sciences is in crisis. While the Committee believes that this crisis has been overstated, it recognizes that problems with low numbers of new grants, high levels of downward negotiation of grant awards, and the general lack of stability in government support for the biomedical sciences are critical problems which must be addressed if the vitality and the morale of the research community are to be restored. While there are many causes of the current problem, including less funding in recent years than the Committee would have liked, it is clear that financial support for NIH as a whole is not the only issue. This can be seen from the following table showing the funding history of NIH over the last 8 years:

[Dollars in millions]

	Appropriation	Change over prior year (percent)	New grants	Total grants
Fiscal year:				
1983	\$4,023	+ 10.5	5,389	16,921
1984	4,494	+ 11.7	5,493	17,305
1985	5,149	+ 14.6	6,246	18,537
1986	5,498	+ 6.8	6,211	18,796
1987	6,183	+ 12.4	6,453	19,583
1988	6,667	+ 7.8	6,213	20,202
1989	7,145	+ 7.2	5,382	20,681
1990	7,576	+ 6.0	4,577	20,260

The Committee believes that two specific problems appear to have contributed most directly to the current situation. First is the decision made by the NIH leadership to increase the average length of grants from 3.3 to 4.3 years. The Committee believes that this modification was made without sufficient attention to its impact on the number of new grants which could be awarded in future years. The Committee notes that this decision was made without consultation with the Congress. The second problem is the increasing cost of grants which has routinely exceeded all reasonable measures of inflation. NIH's inability or unwillingness to come to grips with this problem has resulted in an increase of 94% in the average cost of a grant between 1981 and 1990. This is almost double the general rate of inflation. Essentially, NIH has approved grant funding requests without regard to the amount of funds which are available in a particular year. Grant awards have then been arbitrarily reduced to stay within budget through so-called "downward negotiations". The Committee does not believe that

this approach, which might have worked during earlier times when NIH was smaller and the competition for funding was less intense, is adequate for the 1990's. The current system does not serve adequately either scientists or taxpayers.

The Committee bill increases funding for the National Institutes of Health by more than \$1 billion over the 1990 level. This increase will address current imbalances and support increased opportunities for improving human health through research. The Committee believes that this increased investment is fully justified by both the humanitarian and commercial potential of the biomedical sciences. In making this commitment of scarce resources, however, the Committee expects NIH to implement more aggressive cost management and cost control measures. In this context, the Committee has made its FY 1991 funding recommendations as the first step of a four year plan which NIH is expected to implement as it manages its 1991 appropriations. The Committee, in developing this financial management framework, would have preferred to be responding to a plan formulated by the NIH leadership. In the absence of such a proposal, however, the Committee believes that the following elements should form a basis for bringing more stability and predictability to NIH's current fiscal situation:

- NIH should move over the next four years to a stable research grant pool of approximately 6,000 new and 24,000 total grants. This compares to approximately 4,600 new and 20,300 total grants in 1990. The 1991 bill includes sufficient funds to support approximately 6,000 new grants.
- NIH is directed to provide necessary cost control on the research grant system by ensuring that the average length of a grant not exceed approximately 4.0 years and that the average cost of a grant not increase faster than the biomedical research deflator index. This can be accomplished by specific cost management strategies or by factoring cost into the grant selection process or both.
- The total cost of a grant, including indirect costs, should be considered at all stages of the grant review process.
- The practice of downward negotiation should be eliminated. Grants should be approved at the most economical level compatible with the science being proposed and then the average cost should be controlled through which grants are actually chosen for funding. The institutes, through their study sections and advisory councils, should aggressively eliminate any costs which they believe are unnecessary. Once this is done, a grant should be funded at the full level without arbitrary reductions. This system would apply to both project grants and centers beginning with new grant awards in 1991.
- NIH is encouraged to modify the peer review system to require that "approval" reflect a decision by a study section about whether a project merits funding based on its inherent value to biomedical research as well as meeting technical standards. This would eliminate the situation where 95% of applications are approved of which only half are really considered as deserving of support.

- Research training should be funded at the numbers recommended by the National Academy of Sciences with programmed cost of living adjustments for trainees.
- The number of center grants should not exceed approximately 640 (15 more than the 1990 level) with new center grants to be funded in future years by turnover within this base number. The Director should control an allocation system for centers with as many as 10-15 center slots reallocated each year. The overall budget for centers should be increased each year to reflect inflation. If center costs increase faster than inflation, the number of center grants should be reduced in order to adequately fund those which remain.
- Funding for other mechanisms should be increased to reflect inflation.
- The Director of NIH should have a reasonable contingency reserve to respond to emergencies or unanticipated opportunities. In 1991 this is allocated entirely to the new Director. In future years this should be divided equally between the Office of the Director and the individual institutes.
- The budget should provide adequately for maintenance and repair of NIH facilities.

The Committee recognizes that NIH may wish to modify this plan based on its experience and its judgment of the best way to accomplish common goals. In this context, the new Director of NIH is invited to submit revisions to this plan as part of the 1992 budget, or earlier if he deems it necessary. The Committee will only consider modifications, however, which are compatible with the goal of stability and predictability during a period of planned growth.

Finally, the Committee recognizes that there may be unique problems or initiatives which will need to be considered outside of the funding framework established by this plan. AIDS is an example of a public health emergency which clearly required a commitment of resources which could not be handled under normal patterns of growth. The Committee believes, however, that these situations are unusual and that this plan would provide sufficient levels of resources to deal with all but the most extreme problems. These exceptions will need to be clearly presented to the Committee and justified before they would be approved.

PROGRAM BALANCE

The Committee funding plan for the NIH attempts to focus on the broad spectrum of mechanisms for supporting biologically significant and medically relevant research. Among these, individual investigator initiated research is of fundamental importance. It does not, however, stand alone. The Committee must, therefore, express its concern about the focus of certain segments of the biomedical science community on a single element of an extremely complex enterprise. The Committee is hopeful that a new Director of the National Institutes of Health will be able to convince his peers of the importance of a proper balance among the various types of federal support for research. In the interim, the Committee will

resist efforts which it believes are too narrow and could prove destructive.

MINORITY HEALTH EMPHASIS

The Committee believes that the National Institutes of Health has a special responsibility to help eradicate the great health disparity existing between white and minority Americans, as was established by the 1985 report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. During the hearings, the Committee was dismayed by the lack of progress made by the various institutes in applying funds and resources to minority health and training. Of the total NIH budget of over \$7.5 billion in FY 1990, only 4.9% was specifically targeted toward improving minority health. Some of the institutes are spending as little as 1% of their budgets in this area. The Committee considers this discrepancy to be inappropriate given the crisis nature of the minority health problem.

Accordingly, the Committee directs NIH to develop a plan that would substantially increase the funding and resources devoted to minority health during the next 4 years. In developing this plan, the Committee expects NIH to ensure that the participation of minority researchers and minority institutions in the research programs of the various institutes and centers will increase as well. The Committee expects all of the research institutes and centers to participate in this initiative. The Committee intends to monitor the progress of NIH in implementing such a plan and directs NIH to make its first report on this initiative within six months from the date of enactment of this legislation and semi-annually thereafter.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The bill includes \$1,749,392,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), an increase of \$91,126,000 over the amount requested and \$150,891,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. Within the increased resources made available, the Committee expects the cancer prevention and control program and all aspects of research on breast and cervical cancer to be given the highest priority.

Mission.—The NCI conducts and supports basic and applied research into all aspects of cancer including prevention and control, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. The Institute also provides research training support to recruit and train research scientists, clinical researchers and educators and maintains an extensive national network of cancer centers, clinical cooperative groups, cancer prevention and control initiatives and other outreach programs, along with on-line information systems and a national toll-free telephone service for the rapid translation of basic research results into widespread clinical practice.

Areas of special concern

Mortality rates.—The Committee is discouraged that despite substantial support for cancer research during the twenty-year old "war on cancer", cancer deaths and age-adjusted mortality rates continue to increase. In 1971, 336,000 Americans died of cancer and the age-adjusted death rate from cancer was 162 per 100,000. In

1990, 505,000 Americans will die and the mortality rate will have increased by 8 percent. While there has been a decline in deaths for certain cancers, particularly those affecting children, rates among the elderly, the poor and minorities continue to rise. The Cancer Institute each year is allocated more than 20 percent of the total NIH budget. Given this large commitment of resources, the Committee will continue to express its impatience at the lack of overall progress. While it applauds those advances which have been made in basic research and in certain cancers, it believes that the American people expect more from their \$1.8 billion annual support of the national cancer program.

Clinical trials.—NCI-supported clinical trials continue to be an important part of the overall cancer program. The Committee supports an expansion of this type of research and has added funds so that more trials may be initiated as a way to improve cancer survival and mortality. The Committee is aware that there are a number of trials ready to begin and believes that the Institute itself should decide which of these have the greatest potential for success.

Construction.—While the Committee has not yet acted directly on funding for construction, which is not authorized, it believes, based on testimony by the Director, that a small construction program can be a useful part of the overall cancer program. It has, therefore, added \$7 million to the President's request which may be reprogrammed to projects which have been approved through the normal peer review system once construction is authorized. In making 1991 awards the Committee believes that first priority should go to those projects on the currently approved but unfunded list from 1990.

Proton beam therapy.—Proton beam therapy is a promising area of cancer treatment and warrants further research to establish its exact role. There is a demonstrated need for a small number of state-of-the-art, hospital-based, dedicated proton research and treatment facilities in the U.S. The Committee has added \$7,000,000 to be used to continue the program begun last year in this area. Funds from the fiscal 1990 bill were used to plan and develop this important area of research in a limited number of referral centers. From the hearings and the report received from the Institute, the Committee is impressed with the potential this program can have on the effective treatment of certain tumors and vascular diseases. The Committee expects these funds to be used to fund those programs receiving planning funds in 1990.

Centers.—Cancer centers are an important component within the National Cancer Program and the Committee is pleased that NCI has recently strengthened the role of comprehensive cancer centers further directing them to the issues which specifically affect the populations who experience disproportionately high cancer incidence and mortality rates. NCI has testified that primary emphasis should be placed on maintaining the demonstrated excellence of the centers grants portfolio rather than the support of a given number of centers grants per se. For this reason, NCI will continue to explore innovative ways to expand the geographic distribution of cancer centers while still maintaining standards of excellence and

peer review. The Committee bill provides additional funds to more adequately finance the centers program.

The Committee believes that Federally funded cancer centers should provide a full range of support services to cancer patients and their families. This includes psychological services which may be critical for individuals suffering from cancer with its direct and indirect stresses. The Committee fully supports this type of program and requests the Institute to report to the Committee prior to next year's hearings on the degree to which cancer centers provide psychological services.

Cancer vaccines.—The Committee has heard testimony from various researchers that, as a result of scientific advances in molecular biology, many exciting research opportunities exist, including the potential development of cancer vaccines. The Committee is particularly interested in this area of research and is pleased that the NCI is planning to convene a consensus conference on this subject in the fall. The Committee recommendation includes funds to enable the NCI to follow up on research recommendations that emanate from the vaccine consensus conference. The Committee looks forward to receiving a report from the conference in a timely manner and to hearing from the Director of NCI about the status of the recommendations and funding requirements at next year's hearing.

Breast cancer.—NCI is actively involved in a cooperative effort with the Centers for Disease Control to promote breast cancer screening. This effort is expected to grow rapidly in 1991 with the enactment of new legislation to promote screening, particularly among poor women. The Institute's Breast Cancer Screening Awareness Initiative is a major effort to promote the use of mammography among women of appropriate age groups. It is believed that breast cancer death rates could drop by approximately one-third if women followed recommended guidelines for seeking mammography. An important component of this initiative is the motivation of primary care physicians to regularly refer their female patients who are age 40 and older for mammograms according to established guidelines. Along with expansion of the CDC program, the Committee expects research on breast cancer to be a high priority when NCI allocates the increased resources provided by the Committee in this bill.

Cancer prevention and control.—The Committee is concerned that too little emphasis is being placed on prevention within the National Cancer Institute. Cancer prevention is crucial to our ability to reduce the incidence of prominent cancers, including cancers of the breast, colon and prostate. Current information indicates that specific emphasis should be placed on factors affecting the incidence of cancer in minority populations and women. For example, it has been estimated that specific dietary changes may be able to reduce total cancer mortality rates by as much as 35 percent.

The Committee is concerned that only \$78 million, or less than 5 percent, of the total NCI budget for 1990 is allocated to cancer prevention research efforts and expects a substantial increase in this area in 1991. The Committee directs that within 6 months the Institute transmit a spending plan outlining specific initiatives it in-

tends to undertake in the crucial area of cancer prevention and control.

Prostate cancer.—The Committee is concerned over the high incidence rates of prostate cancer among men. Approximately 1 in 11 American men will develop the disease in his lifetime. Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among men. Black men in the U.S. have the highest rate of prostate cancer in the world. The Committee is pleased to learn of the testing and development of new drugs which may inhibit the spread of prostate cancer into bone and soft tissue. The Committee encourages further expansion of NCI's research efforts in this area and would like to be brought up-to-date on the future opportunities in clinical and basic research at next year's hearings.

Neurofibromatosis.—The Committee is aware of the progress being made in research on neurofibromatosis. The Committee is pleased to learn of the collaborative efforts in this research at the NIH Inter-Institute Genetics Clinic which involves NCI, NINDS, several other institutes and the NIH Clinical Center. This research is focused on patients with cancer or at high risk of developing cancer to determine the extent of any pre-existing condition or birth defects. These studies may provide clues to the etiology of neurofibromatosis and other tumors in these patients or family members. Because of the distinct at-risk population involved, research in neurofibromatosis provides an optimal opportunity to investigate other tumor diseases.

International programs.—The Committee is supportive of NCI's international research activities, particularly its training, education and information sharing programs. The Committee requests that the Institute be prepared to testify at next year's hearing on international research priorities including those made possible by recent changes in Eastern Europe.

Community-based programs.—The Committee is aware of efforts to help patients and their families deal with cancer using community-based programs. These groups can be enormously helpful in dealing with both the physical and the emotional strains caused by this disease. The Committee encourages the Institute to work with groups of this type so that a greater number of hospitals are made aware of the positive role which support groups can play.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

The bill includes \$1,135,589,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), an increase of \$67,563,000 over the amount requested and \$107,728,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NHLBI provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood and in the uses of blood and in the management of blood resources. Through its intramural and extramural programs, the NHLBI conducts and supports an integrated research program that includes basic research, clinical trials, epidemiology, and demonstration and education projects that relate to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases. In addition, the NHLBI supports research training of new investiga-

tors and the career development of established researchers in both basic and clinical research related to the Institute's mission.

Morbidity and mortality trends.—Cardiovascular mortality rates continue to decline. In fact, there were 187,000 fewer coronary heart disease deaths in 1987 than if the 1977 death rate had continued. Decreased mortality is due to advances in every phase of heart and blood research: basic studies; clinical research; clinical trials; and education programs. However, with demographic shifts, the prevalence of these diseases and their economic costs continue to increase. Also, continued increases in deaths from lung diseases are of great concern. The death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease has risen 54 percent over the last 20 years. While the NHLBI is to be commended for its major accomplishments, this data suggests that much more needs to be done.

Areas of special concern

Asthma Research Education.—The Committee commends the Institute for undertaking the National Asthma Education Program, which was initiated last year. This program seeks to improve early detection, treatment and long term management of this serious and chronic disease by providing health professionals with guidelines on diagnosis and treatment issues, and by educating parents and children regarding self management of their condition. These education efforts are based on strong research programs that add to our fundamental knowledge of this disease, and demonstrate the effectiveness of new treatment and management strategies. During the appropriation hearings, the Committee learned that the Institute has planned a clinical study to determine whether a structured, intensive intervention program for children with asthma can significantly improve lung function, decrease limitation of activity and the need for health care services, and enhance school performance. The Committee has added additional funds to expand research on asthma in children and begin the Children's Asthma Education Program, including its plans to collaborate with the Department of Education on activities designed to show teachers, school nurses, coaches and school administrators how to reduce the impact of asthma-related absences and increase participation in school activities by asthmatic students. The Committee intends for this to be a cooperative effort with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Research Centers.—Specialized Centers of Research play an important role in the NHLBI program. These centers support basic research and clinical investigation on major clinical problems, an approach which leads to comprehensive research strategies and expeditious application of basic science findings to clinical practice. The Institute also supports comprehensive sickle cell disease centers that include community service projects and training in addition to basic and clinical research.

Bone marrow transplantation.—During the past year, the National Bone Marrow Registry, recently transferred to NHLBI, has more than doubled in size and now includes approximately 100,000 potential donors. Approximately 400 transplants have been performed as a result of the Registry. Substantial efforts are being made to further increase the size of the Registry and enlarge its

scope to include more minority donors in order to provide better chances of tissue match for all citizens. The Committee fully supports this effort and has added \$7.1 million to the Institute budget request for the National Marrow Donor Program (NMDP) for donor recruitment, histocompatibility and quality assurance efforts, and for compiling clinical data and other scientific efforts. This includes additional funds for the NMDP to carry out more complex typing of volunteers, which will significantly increase the odds of finding matched donors for patients in need of transplants. The goal is a registry listing of 250,000 volunteers nationwide and 1 million volunteers worldwide. Federal support for these typing activities is only one part of a three pronged national approach. Private contributions and corporate support remain the primary sources of funding for the tissue typing of volunteers.

The Committee is aware that the marrow donor program is a crisis oriented program which deals daily with families facing life-threatening diseases where time is a major factor. The Committee expects that the Department and NHLBI will recognize the nature of this mission and will take the crisis nature of its work into consideration when overseeing its management and operations.

The Committee wants any person needing a marrow donor to have timely access to every possible registry of donors and directs NHLBI to work with the National Marrow Donor Program and all private marrow registries in the United States to develop a procedure for advising those seeking a donor of the existence of all registries. In developing this procedure, the Institute should ensure that the privacy of patients and donors is fully protected.

In addition to its use as treatment for more than 60 fatal blood disorders, the NMDP also serves as a valuable resource for research and development. The Committee has added additional funds to the NHLBI budget request for a variety of research projects to improve the effectiveness of marrow transplantation and to expand the list of diseases treatable through marrow transplantation. This can be accomplished through the development of gene therapy protocols and research programs that will someday treat not only genetic diseases such as sickle cell anemia, severe Cooley's anemia, and cystic fibrosis, but may lead to revolutionary new treatments for cancer, viral diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.

Finally, the Committee is aware of efforts by the NMDP to diversify the available donor pool through relationships developed with donor and transplant centers and marrow registries in other countries. The Committee is concerned that these efforts are being hindered by a number of existing regulations which cause long delays in the completion of international agreements, deterring a number of countries from participating in the program. This slows the progress of efforts to expand the unrelated marrow donor program throughout the world. The Committee requests the Secretary to review laws and regulations which are impeding these efforts and provide a report to the Committee with recommendations on regulatory or legislative changes necessary to allow for the global exchange of marrow donor and transplant information.

Genetic therapy/bone marrow transplantation.—It appears likely in the future that it will be possible to treat fatal or debilitating

genetic diseases by introducing new genetic materials into the cells of affected individuals. Gene therapy techniques may lead to new treatments for cancer, viral diseases, and cardiovascular diseases as well. A critical resource for the Institute in this new research area is the establishment of an intramural bone marrow transplantation unit. This unit would provide the necessary resources, clinical materials, and medical expertise to fully advance future research in gene/therapy and bone marrow transplantation. One of the goals of gene therapy research is to use genetically modified bone marrow cells to achieve long lasting improvements in patient's immune system and bone marrow function. The Committee is fully supportive of this work.

The Committee requests that NIH develop, by the time of next year's hearings, a survey of these fields including research opportunities and training needs. NIH is encouraged to consult with the professional research community, especially in hematology, and the volunteer organizations concerned with diseases which might benefit from these new technologies.

Artificial lung.—The Committee has received testimony from the Director indicating that the development of an artificial lung could substantially benefit a significant number of patients. Such a device could act as a life saving "bridge" for individuals with temporary problems or for individuals awaiting a transplant. Eventually, use of an artificial lung might even be available as a long term treatment for lung failure. The Committee fully supports this program and has added \$2.5 million for the expansion of research in this area. Because of the high cost of developing this type of technology, the Committee believes this should be allocated on a competitive basis to a small number of research institutions who already have initiated quality programs on the lung.

Construction.—While the Committee has not yet acted directly on funding of construction, which is not currently authorized for 1991, it believes that a small construction program can be a useful part of NHLBI's overall program. The Committee would have no objection to the use of up to \$2.5 million of the amount provided to carry out such activities once they become authorized.

Cystic Fibrosis.—As a result of the public-private partnership of cystic fibrosis research, scientists have achieved a major breakthrough, the discovery of the CF gene and its protein product. This gene discovery has opened new avenues for understanding the CF defect and developing treatments that can help the 30,000 children and young adults who have this fatal disease. Because the CF research centers will be instrumental in carrying out this promise, the Committee urges the NHLBI and NIDDK to make every effort to protect the centers receiving support from downward negotiations or other reductions in funding. Additional amounts have been provided to maintain the integrity of the CF centers program, as well as providing funds for new initiatives within the NIDDK and the NHLBI to maintain the scientific momentum as new opportunities emerge. The Committee believes that an increased effort in CF research will enable rapid movement toward eliminating the \$500 million annual health care cost related to CF.

Cooley's Anemia.—The Institute has been active in the development of a protocol for appropriate human clinical trials on oral

chelators which would be useful in the treatment of patients who require frequent blood transfusions and who suffer from iron overload, such as those who suffer from Cooley's Anemia. The Committee urges the Institute to complete such a protocol, which would be utilized soon after animal testing has been satisfactorily completed.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

The bill includes \$149,592,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR), an increase of \$14,965,000 over the amount requested and \$19,741,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIDR conducts and supports research and research training into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of dental and other orofacial diseases and conditions. This research is supported through three program areas: dental caries and restorative materials; periodontal diseases, mineralized and soft tissue diseases (including AIDS), nutrition research, and dental implants; and craniofacial anomalies, pain, and behavioral science research.

Areas of special concern

Dental health in the 1990's.—In 1987, the Committee directed the Department to establish an interim study committee to review the dental programs within the Department. The study committee was directed to address the appropriate goals and priorities in dental health in the areas of research, education, prevention and service and to consider the appropriate organizational and administrative arrangement for achieving maximum coordination and effectiveness of dental health activities within the Department. The Committee received the report in May 1989. The Committee urges the Institute and other agencies of the Department to implement the recommendations of this report as it plans its agenda for the 1990's.

Dental clinical research core centers.—As a result of congressional action on the FY 1990 appropriation, the NIDR was able to issue applications for new clinical core centers. Depending on the outcome of the peer review process, the Institute anticipates the award of two clinical core centers this year. A principal objective of the NIDR is to promote research that will expedite the translation of basic scientific knowledge into new and better methods for improving the oral health of the nation. The Committee believes that these clinical core research centers can be effective in reaching this goal and encourages the Institute to consider expanding the centers programs when it develops its final spending plan for FY 1991.

New initiatives.—In keeping with its broadened scope of research, the Institute has established two major initiatives for the 1990's. The first concerns the need to address the oral health problems of those individuals with underlying conditions such as diabetes, cystic fibrosis, lupus, AIDS, certain genetic disorders, and cancer.

The second initiative is designed to improve the oral health of adults and older Americans and was developed in response to the NIDR's adult survey that showed that older Americans experience

more tooth loss, tooth decay, and periodontal disease than any other age group. Much of this research will focus on better means of prevention and treatment of caries and periodontal diseases, since these are the major causes of tooth loss. The Committee learned during the hearings that the NIDR is prepared to launch a major initiative titled "Research and Action Program for Improving the Oral Health of Adults and Older Americans." One of the goals of this program is to prevent further deterioration of oral health in older Americans. The bill includes \$750,000 to permit the institute to initiate this important program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

The bill includes \$613,686,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), an increase of \$32,209,000 over the amount requested and \$56,092,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIDDK conducts and supports research and research training related to some of the most debilitating, chronic conditions affecting the public health, namely, diabetes; endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutritional disorders; and kidney, urologic, and blood diseases. Shared interests in the genetic, metabolic, and immunologic processes underlying disease link the programs and divisions of the Institute. Research progress in one area often has implications for developments in other areas. For instance, nutrition is a vital area of study in relation to digestive diseases, kidney disease, and cystic fibrosis. Similarly, advances in understanding and treating end-stage renal disease directly contribute to treating diabetics who suffer from kidney damage as a complication of the primary disease.

Areas of special interest

Diabetes.—Diabetes, the fifth leading cause of death by disease in the United States, affects about 12 million Americans. Investigators studying insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, also called Type I or juvenile diabetes, are searching for markers to identify people in whom autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells has just begun, since treatment may be more successful before clinical symptoms appear. In addition, more than 1,400 volunteers with this type of diabetes have been recruited for an NIDDK-sponsored clinical trial to test whether careful control of blood glucose levels can prevent, slow, or reverse vascular complications. Most people with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, also called Type II or adult-onset diabetes. Individuals with this type may produce sufficient insulin but are physiologically unresponsive, or "resistant," to it. Examples of current research in this area include study of an abnormal protein recently observed in pancreatic beta cells of diabetic patients, investigation of the genetic mutations involved in insulin resistance, and exploration of the biologic bases for glucose sensing activity, as well as associated obesity, hypertension, and depression. Because it is now known that both types of diabetes have important genetic components, the NIDDK will vigorously pursue increased research on diabetes at the genetic

level. Minority populations suffer disproportionately from diabetes, and the NIDDK supports projects dealing specifically with diabetes in these groups, including several studies in the Diabetes Research and Training Centers. The Committee urges the institute to expand its work on diabetes and hypertensive kidney disease among minorities with the additional funds provided.

Metabolic Diseases.—The ability to treat a number of serious, rare metabolic diseases will depend on an understanding of the genetic defects that can cause imbalances in the body's chemical reactions. Techniques of molecular biology developed over the past several years have now enabled investigators to make important advances in this field. Recently, NIDDK grantees reported identification of the cystic fibrosis (CF) gene, a discovery that led immediately to identification of the abnormal protein found in CF cells. In addition, two different genetic mutations that cause infantile Tay-Sachs disease, as well as the exact mutation that causes adult Tay-Sachs, were identified by NIDDK scientists. The Committee is particularly pleased by progress in cystic fibrosis and has added funds to expand this effort.

Digestive Diseases.—Digestive diseases and their long-term complications can have critical social and economic consequences. These diseases, which include liver disease, gallstones, inflammatory bowel disease, and ulcers, account for nearly \$50 billion annually in U.S. economic costs and affect more than half of all Americans at some time in their lives. The Committee is fully supportive of work in this important area including related work on the role of nutrition in these and other disorders.

Kidney and Urologic Diseases.—Kidney and urologic diseases are among the nation's most critical public health problems. The Federal Government now spends about \$4 billion annually on treating end-stage renal disease (ESRD) alone. The leading cause of ESRD in the United States is the kidney disease of diabetes mellitus. The NIDDK continues to encourage intensive investigation of kidney disease in diabetics at all levels—basic, clinical, and epidemiologic. A major NIDDK clinical trial on the "Modification of Diet in Renal Disease" is investigating whether low protein and low phosphorus diets and control of blood pressure can slow the progression of chronic renal disease to ESRD. The Committee remains supportive of broader research efforts in diabetes-related kidney disease and considers this area to be of the highest priority.

In providing the increase for the Institute, the Committee recognizes the serious shortfall in funding for this and other kidney related research programs. Over 13 million Americans suffer from various kidney diseases, and last year, over 250,000 people died from kidney and related diseases. As a result, the Committee strongly encourages the NIDDK to place a special priority in this area with the new funds provided.

Emphasis in the use of these funds should be placed on the entire spectrum of kidney research, to promote fundamental and applied research efforts that will serve as the basis for new preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. Particular attention should be placed on creating new RO1 opportunities. NIH-supported training in pediatric nephrology is virtually non-existent and the Committee would like this and other areas of nephrology train-

ing strengthened. The Committee requests a report on increased funds provided to kidney diseases and how the funds will be distributed no later than December, 1990.

The Committee remains concerned that over 1,000 children each year develop end-stage renal disease and must undergo chronic hemodialysis or renal transplantation. Children suffering from renal failure are vulnerable to severe growth and developmental retardation, crippling bone disease, chronic anemia and other organ system disorders. Within the increased resources made available, the Committee urges NIDDK to consider establishing a center specializing in pediatric nephrology. The Committee is fully supportive of the full range of work done by the George O'Brien Kidney and Urologic Research Centers. The bill includes increased funding above the President's request for these and other NIDDK centers.

The Committee is aware of the ongoing research efforts in polycystic kidney disease, a hereditary and potentially fatal illness. PKD causes fluid filled sacs, or cysts, to form within the kidney. The formation and enlargement of these cysts causes progressive reduction, and eventual failure, of renal function. PKD is the most common genetic cause of renal failure, afflicting nearly 500,000 individuals, most of whom will require renal dialysis or transplantation. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its efforts in this field and to be prepared to testify at next year's hearings on future research opportunities in PKD and similar renal diseases.

The Committee is supportive of the efforts of the NIDDK to combat interstitial cystitis (IC), including the funding of two additional research grants and the cosponsorship of a scientific workshop on IC in May, 1990. The Committee urges the NIDDK to consider expanding this effort by soliciting proposals for additional research on IC.

The Committee has received testimony on the importance of research on basic bladder function to progress on a number of urological disorders including interstitial cystitis, incontinence, and benign prostatic hyperplasia. The Committee strongly encourages the Institute to consider issuing a request for proposals for research on basic bladder function.

Cooley's Anemia.—The Committee is pleased to learn that the Institute has tested nearly 300 potential oral chelator compounds over the past 15 years in order to determine their efficacy and safety in the removal of iron caused by excessive blood transfusions in patients with Cooley's Anemia. At least four compounds have been shown to be potentially safe and effective in animals. The amount provided by the Committee includes sufficient funds for the purpose of continuing this testing and for advancing promising compounds more rapidly to human clinical research.

Celiac Syndrome.—The Committee has become aware of a serious digestive disorder known as Celiac Syndrome which involves reactions to wheat and grain products. While relatively rare, this disease can be life threatening. The Committee is concerned that not enough is known about this problem and urges the NIDDK, in cooperation with other Institutes, to increase its research on Celiac Syndrome.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

The bill includes \$545,225,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), an increase of \$46,029,000 over the amount requested and \$67,845,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NINDS supports and conducts research and research training to understand the brain and to prevent and treat neurological and neuromuscular disorders. Among the more than 600 diseases and disorders falling within the purview of the Institute are stroke, epilepsy, head and spinal cord injury, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, Huntington's disease, muscular dystrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Gaucher's disease, Batten's disease, neurofibromatosis, dystonia and sleep disorders.

Areas of special concern

Decade of the Brain.—Congress and the President recognized the significance of past achievements and the opportunity for greater progress in the neurosciences when they designated the 1990s as the "Decade of the Brain." As the focal point at NIH for brain research, the NINDS moves into this decade with a research strategy developed by the Institute's National Advisory Council in cooperation with members of the public and voluntary and professional groups. The NINDS implementation plan specifies the goals, objectives, and resources necessary to advance understanding of brain diseases and diminish their impact on Americans. The Committee has added funding above the Administration's request to more fully implement the Decade of the Brain research strategy.

Batten's disease.—The Committee is not satisfied with the pace of research in Batten's disease. Batten's disease is a crippling, universally fatal brain disease of infants, children, and adults. It is the most common neurogenetic storage disease in children. The disease entails progressive, irreversible intellectual deterioration, visual loss, seizures, and eventually, death. The cost of care constitutes an enormous medical and financial burden to families with afflicted children. The Committee believes that the Institute should more actively solicit and encourage quality grant applications for Batten's disease research and that it should take the steps necessary to assure that a vigorous research program is initiated and sustained. The Committee has provided up to \$2 million for Batten's disease research.

Epilepsy.—Epilepsy remains a major public health problem in the United States with more than 2 million Americans having recurrent seizures known as epilepsy. Mortality rates of between 10-40 percent have been reported with status epilepticus which occurs with high frequency among the general population. Despite the importance of controlling the seizures associated with this disorder, very little is known about the underlying causes. The Committee urges the Institute to initiate a multigenerational study of febrile convulsive families to better understand the genetic basis of epilepsy.

Gaucher's disease.—The Committee continues its special interest in neurogenetic disorders. Gaucher's disease, a lipid storage disorder,

der caused by a deficiency of an enzyme, is being comprehensively studied. An effective therapy for this illness is currently under development by intramural investigators at the National Institutes of Health. They are pursuing a detailed examination of enzyme replacement in patients with Gaucher's disease and have demonstrated relief of severe anemia, reduction in the size of enlarged organs and reversal of skeletal involvement in these patients. Definition of the minimum maintenance dosages and response thresholds for enzyme replacement are necessary prior to general application of this therapeutic breakthrough. Intramural research teams have also cloned the gene for the defective enzyme and inserted it into mammalian and insect cells. The newly inserted gene produces the desired enzymes. These observations advance the eventual possibility of the production of recombinantly produced material for use in replacement therapy and gene transfer studies in patients with Gaucher's disease.

Since research on Gaucher's disease contributes to advances in biomedical research and serves as a model for investigating related disorders, the Committee urges the Institute to pursue research concerning enzyme therapy and gene replacement and repair. The Committee understands that additional space, personnel, equipment and supplies could be productively utilized for new studies in enzyme replacement and molecular genetics relating to Gaucher's disease.

Joseph disease.—Joseph disease is a fatal genetic disorder of the nervous system that cripples and paralyzes while leaving the intellect intact. Symptoms most commonly begin between the ages of 15 and 35, but may appear a little earlier or much later in life. There is no effective treatment or cure. Until at least a genetic marker can be identified, prevention, which depends on genetic counseling, is very limited. It is postulated that all forms of Joseph disease can be attributed to a defective gene product and that clinical variations can be attributed to the modifying influences of other genes. The Committee understands that several approaches are needed to answer some key questions about Joseph disease. The Committee urges the Institute to take appropriate steps to stimulate interest and additional research in this rare and complex disorder and to pursue these key questions.

Other priorities.—The Committee strongly commends the NINDS for planning an international symposium on narcolepsy and for issuing a program announcement on narcolepsy research. The Committee looks forward to increased support by the NINDS for narcolepsy research.

The Committee continues to be supportive of dystonia research and encourages expansion of efforts in this field.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The bill includes \$944,965,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), an increase of \$75,583,000 over the amount requested and \$129,553,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIAID supports biomedical research and research training to prevent and control diseases resulting from disorders of

the immune system. The Institute also has the lead role within the NIH for conducting basic and clinical research on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Among the diseases and disorders falling within the purview of the Institute are Lyme disease, asthma and allergy, pertussis, sexually transmitted diseases, and chronic fatigue syndrome.

Areas of special concern

AIDS.—AIDS remains the number one health priority of the Public Health Service. The total number of AIDS deaths exceeds 83,000 and the total number of cases is more than 136,000. Recent research findings in animal models are showing promise that developing a vaccine for HIV infection may be feasible. In some experiments, animals were completely protected from infection by the vaccine, whereas in other experiments, animals were infected after vaccination, but were protected from disease progression. Because the animal virus and HIV are so closely related and produce very similar types of disease, these studies provide hope that scientists may ultimately create an effective HIV vaccine, a possibility that was considered to be remote a few years ago.

Recognizing the importance of collecting data that includes minorities, the Institute is increasing minority participation in its studies by several means. Specifically, the Institute will be issuing a new solicitation, entitled the Expansion of the AIDS Clinical Trial Group to Underrepresented Minorities, with the first awards anticipated this year.

A new initiative that brings treatment research to community-based clinics and physicians is the Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS (CPCRA). The CPCRA broadens research opportunities to women, minorities, and intravenous drug users and the clinicians who care for them.

Clinical trials that include women are particularly important because the numbers of women developing AIDS are increasing dramatically. Many HIV-infected women are of a minority background and/or sexual partners of IV drug users. The Women and Infants Transmission Study is a collaborative, multicenter study at sites in New York, Chicago, Boston, and Puerto Rico which will recruit approximately 700 infected women. A second study, Maternal Factors Influencing Perinatal Transmission of HIV, addresses the natural history of pregnancies in infected women with HIV, both drug and non-drug users.

Pediatric AIDS has different manifestations and characteristics than AIDS in adults. The Committee is concerned that insufficient resources have been devoted to basic research on pediatric AIDS. Pediatric AIDS confronts the infected individual and the researcher with unique problems involving, for example, growth and development of infants and children, maternal factors influencing infection, models for determining transmission and treatment factors, developmental immunology and other issues. The Committee has, therefore, provided additional funds for pediatric AIDS basic biomedical research.

Most infants and children with HIV infection or AIDS are born into poor or fragmented families. A significant number of the infants, children and adolescents who are infected with this disease

do not have ready access to the ancillary services they need. The Committee has provided a \$23.9 million increase over the President's request in the funds available to NIAID for the pediatric clinical trial units (PCTUs). This will provide a total of \$47.5 million for these units. Included in the appropriation for the PCTUs are sufficient funds to provide adequate resources for the multi-disciplinary services needed by this special population including outreach.

The Committee is pleased to learn of NIAID's continuing commitment to improve access to clinical trials for hemophilia patients who suffer from AIDS or HIV infection. Within the resources provided for the Institute, the Committee urges NIAID to increase its research support as appropriate, in order to expand experimental regimen options for hemophilia patients through the national hemophilia treatment network.

Lyme Disease.—Lyme disease has become the most common insect-borne disease in the United States. This disease is spreading rapidly, and has been reported in 45 States and in over 20 countries. While basic research has yielded breakthroughs in diagnostics and treatment, there are a number of individuals who remain undiagnosed as well as those who suffer from chronic-relapsing symptoms. The Committee urges the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to support research into more accurate diagnostics and more effective treatments for individuals who suffer from chronic-relapsing infection with *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

Asthma and allergy.—Recent statistics show that approximately 40,000,000 Americans suffer from allergic diseases. Ten million of these have asthma, one-third of whom are under 18 years of age. The incidence of childhood asthma is increasing as have hospitalizations, especially among urban minorities. The NIAID conducts and supports a variety of studies on the causes, prevention and treatment of allergic diseases and asthma. The Institute sponsors several Centers for Interdisciplinary Research on Immunologic Diseases and a number of Asthma and Allergic Disease Centers throughout the country. Within the increase provided in the bill, the Committee believes that research on asthma should be given a high priority. The Committee believes that sufficient funds have been added to expand the full range of efforts directed at this critical problem. Prior to the hearings on the 1992 budget, the Committee requests a report on asthma, particularly as it affects children.

— The Committee is pleased to learn that the NIAID has undertaken a comprehensive, two-phase intervention program for African American and Hispanic children residing in inner cities. The Committee is increasingly concerned about the rising levels of deaths from asthma in these populations and has provided funding within its increase specifically to expand the efforts of the national Urban Asthma Study. The Committee urges the Institute to collaborate with the Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute on its research into childhood asthma.

The Committee commends the NIAID for its continued support of the cooperative centers which are so useful in promoting interaction of basic and clinical scientists. However, the Committee is concerned that recent funding levels have endangered the productivity of specific Centers programs. Within the increase provided to the

Institute, the Committee has provided funding to stabilize research efforts in the Asthma and Allergic Diseases Cooperative Research Centers and the Cooperative Research Centers for Immunologic Diseases.

Vaccines.—The NIAID is studying the possibility of replacing the whole cell pertussis vaccine with an acellular pertussis vaccine. Although the present vaccine has been effective in protecting children from this disease—and is well accepted in the United States—undesirable side effects of the vaccine have been observed. The development of an improved pertussis vaccine that has fewer side effects will improve vaccine coverage among the susceptible population and reduce the likelihood of epidemics. An improved vaccine would also reduce the liability costs associated with pertussis vaccines and ultimately reduce the cost to the patient. The Committee has increased funding above the Administration request to enhance the Institute's ability to develop this and other childhood vaccines.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.—The public health importance of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) cannot be fully assessed without data on the prevalence of the syndrome and knowledge of its natural history. The NIAID continues to support studies which will help estimate the true magnitude of the problem and provide new information about the syndrome and its clinical expression, precipitating factors, diagnosis and patient characteristics. The Committee strongly supports the NIAID's ongoing intramural and extramural research efforts on Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and hopes that greater progress can be made on this disorder through an expanded research effort. The Committee urges the NIAID to solicit and fund additional CFS research grants.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

The bill includes \$693,499,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), an increase of \$33,655,000 over the amount requested and \$64,260,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIGMS supports research basic to the understanding of life processes. Such understanding is essential to the eventual solution of many specific disease-related problems. NIGMS is also a major source of funding for biomedical research training.

Among NIGMS' activities is a substantial effort in support of research and research training at minority institutions. This effort was significantly enlarged this year when the Institute assumed responsibility for administration of the Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) Program from the National Center for Research Resources. The MBRS Program provides grants that support research by faculty members at minority educational institutions, strengthen these institutions' biomedical research capabilities, and provide opportunities for students at these schools to work as part of a research team.

Areas of special concern

Genetics.—The Genetics Program supports basic research concerned with the fundamental mechanisms involved in inheritance. Defects in the structure or function of genes are responsible for

over 4,000 human disorders, ranging from well-known conditions such as Down syndrome and sickle cell disease to other diseases which are not as well-known. The steady progression of new knowledge about the underlying causes of many genetic disorders raises the hope that effective diagnostic methods and improved treatments for many of these diseases may be developed soon.

Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease.—Because disease occurs when cells fail to function properly, the knowledge gained from the basic studies supported by this program is of relevance to the research missions of many other NIH components.

Pharmacological Sciences.—This NIGMS program supports studies ranging from the most basic, such as the molecular pharmacology of cell receptors, to clinical studies, such as the basis for variability in individual responses to drugs. The program also supports the Pharmacology Research Associate Training (PRAT) Program, a small intramural activity in which a group of young scientists perform postdoctoral research in NIH laboratories.

Biophysics and Physiological Sciences.—The Biophysics and Physiological Sciences (BPS) Program supports research that includes studies of the structure of DNA and proteins; development of research instrumentation; and examination of the body's responses to trauma, particularly burn injury.

Research Training.—The NIGMS research training programs serve the entire biomedical community, by providing new researchers who have received high quality, multidisciplinary training. In addition to the traditional research training grants that are supported by each NIGMS program, the Institute supports several special training initiatives. These include a biotechnology research training endeavor, a molecular biophysics training program essential to the AIDS research effort, and the Medical Scientist (combined M.D.-Ph.D.) Training Program (MSTP). The biotechnology training program is aimed at rectifying the serious personnel shortages that exist in such fields as biochemical engineering, immunogenetics, and chemistry.

The Medical Scientist Training Program trains prospective biomedical researchers through a combined M.D.-Ph.D. degree curriculum. Trainees undergo both clinical and research training which prepares them for careers in biomedical research. The Committee is impressed with the success rate of MSTP graduates in obtaining approved funding of their project proposals and fully supports an expansion of this program.

NIGMS continues to support the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Program, which helps minority institutions improve their science curricula and funds research training for outstanding students and faculty members at these institutions.

The Committee recognizes that the MARC program has been effective in increasing the number of minorities in the biomedical sciences and wishes to see the impact of the program broadened. Currently, only former MARC undergraduate students can apply for pre-doctoral fellowships. Several States do not have institutions with sufficient enrollment of minority students in science areas to be eligible for either a MARC or MBRS program, but have students who could benefit from these programs. The Committee urges NIH to explore broadening the MARC program to provide portable

MARC predoctoral fellowships to enable all eligible minority honor students to apply. The Committee requests NIH to report on the feasibility of this approach during the fiscal year 1992 hearings.

The Committee is concerned about recent studies showing that a very small percentage of physicians who are trained with NIH funds eventually pursue research careers and that, in fact, few of them even submit applications. The Committee understands that the NIH is studying this issue and expects the new Director to specifically address this problem in his testimony on the 1992 budget.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes \$488,282,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), an increase of \$43,371,000 over the amount requested, and \$61,932,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NICHD is the focal point for research pertaining to maternal and child health and to the population sciences. NICHD research programs address health problems such as: mental retardation, low birth weight and premature infants, birth defects, pediatric and maternal AIDS, sudden infant death syndrome, teenage pregnancy, and childhood accidents and injuries. NICHD is also working to develop more effective and safer methods of contraception, to develop strategies to combat male and female reproductive problems, and to gain a better understanding of the biology of human reproduction.

Areas of special concern

Mental retardation.—There are almost 7 million Americans with mental retardation. Federal and State governments spend approximately \$11.7 billion annually to provide care for these individuals and limited support for their families. The NICHD is the lead Federal agency with the responsibility of preventing and ameliorating the devastating diseases which underlie the various types and forms of mental retardation. Programs of the NICHD, such as the Mental Retardation Research Centers network, have been discovering many of the hundreds of causes of mental retardation, developing interventions to treat accompanying behavior disorders, and conducting basic research inquiries on the developing brain. In addition, these programs provide important avenues for the dissemination of new knowledge to professionals, and outreach and education to families. New scientific knowledge and recent advances provide encouragement for additional progress in the future. The Committee has provided additional funds to expand the mental retardation research network and encourages the Institute to give high priority to establishing additional mental retardation centers.

Pediatric, Adolescent, and Maternal AIDS.—AIDS is now the sixth leading cause of death in young people from 15 to 20 years of age, and the ninth leading cause of death among children one to four. The Committee is pleased with the Institute's commitment to providing resources for pediatric AIDS research laboratory and instrumentation needs, but believes that this commitment is not yet adequate. The Committee also encourages the NICHD to increase funding that supports research in early diagnosis methods and that

assists established centers dedicated to pediatric AIDS work to expand their capacity to undertake treatment and research at multiple sites.

The Committee notes that no funds have been requested by the President or added by the Committee for large-scale survey-type studies regarding sexual behavior and AIDS.

Rett Syndrome.—The Committee has a strong interest in research on Rett Syndrome. Research in this degenerative disease that causes mental retardation in young females shows significant promise. Significant new developments involving the neuropathology of this disorder and the possible discovery of a diagnostic marker for Retts are encouraging, improving the prospects for a breakthrough in early detection and prevention. The Committee has, therefore, provided additional funds for Rett Syndrome and related mental retardation disorders.

Child Health Research Centers.—The NICHD has initiated this new program to shorten the time from "bench to bedside." These centers provide resources to speed the transfer of basic scientific knowledge to clinical applications which will benefit the health of children. In each Child Health Research Center, investigators will focus on a specific area of basic science applicable to pediatric problems. The Committee is aware of the enthusiastic response of the pediatric research community to the child health research center program. The Committee urges the Institute to consider expanding the number and size of these centers.

Infant mortality.—The Committee remains concerned with the problem of infant mortality, particularly as it affects minorities. In 1987, the most recent year for which statistics are available, the disparity between the infant mortality rates for blacks and whites was the greatest it has ever been—17.9 to 8.6. The infant mortality problem calls for additional demographic, social, and psychological research to pinpoint the relationship between the behavior of members of high-risk groups and specific causes of infant mortality. The Committee encourages NICHD to place additional resources from this year's NICHD funding increase in promising areas of research to reduce the U.S. infant mortality rate. The Committee urges NICHD to increase its efforts on research related to overcoming barriers to prenatal care, nutrition, and behavioral interventions.

Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).—Sudden infant death syndrome is a disorder that accounts for the deaths of 7,000 to 8,000 infants every year in the United States alone. SIDS is the number one cause of infant mortality from the age of one month to one year. Within the amount provided by the Committee for NICHD, additional funding has been provided to continue implementation of the 5-year SIDS research plan.

Contraceptive development.—A recent study by the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine confirms that serious problems continue to impede private sector development of new methods of contraception which are safe, effective, inexpensive, reversible and acceptable to various segments of the population. The Committee views this problem with concern and believes that the NICHD must place a greater priority on funding for contraceptive research and development.

The Committee is also aware that many Americans suffer from problems of infertility and is supportive of a full range of research on this critical issue.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The bill includes \$254,887,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Eye Institute (NEI), an increase of \$14,600,000 over the amount requested and \$25,468,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—Eye disease and disorders reduce the quality of life for millions of Americans. As the Nation's primary resource for the conduct and support of eye and vision-related research and research training, the NEI fosters research aimed at improving the treatment, diagnosis and prevention of eye diseases and disorders. Research is supported extramurally through the award of grants, fellowships and contracts. Intramurally, research is conducted in NEI laboratory and clinical facilities. Recently, NEI's mission was enhanced to include the conduct of a National Eye Health Education Program. NEI's multidisciplinary approach to addressing the Nation's eye and vision-related problems has spawned significant advances in eye health care.

Areas of special concern

Neuroscience/Decade of the Brain.—Vision is the result of brain function that only starts with the eye. Researchers must study not only the eye, but also the neural pathways in the brain that process information coming to and from the eye. The NEI supports research in many areas of neuroscience including the development and regeneration of the visual nervous system, investigation of the brain center that underlies visual processing, and neuroscience models of how the visual parts of the brain function. Visual neuroscientists have identified specific regions of the brain that are involved in the perception of color, form and motion. Collaborative efforts between visual and computational neuroscientists is expected to give rise to more powerful models that would explain how the brain functions in visual processing and would help us in understanding blindness and the recovery from stroke.

Glaucoma.—Among black Americans, open-angle glaucoma is the single most important cause of blindness and is the second leading cause of blindness among the elderly. The Fluorouracil Filtering Surgery Study, a multicenter trial, investigated whether postsurgical injections of the drug 5-FU will increase the success rate of glaucoma surgery. Results revealed that one year after surgery, only 27 percent of the patients who received 5-FU needed reoperation, compared to 50 percent of those who had surgery alone. Of those who had surgery alone, one-third could maintain satisfactory eye pressure without medications, compared to two-thirds of those receiving 5-FU; and of the patients needing medication, the 5-FU group needed lower doses and fewer types than did the surgery alone group. Researchers will continue to follow these patients to evaluate the long-term safety and efficacy of the drug.

National Eye Health Education Program (NEHEP).—Progress is continuing toward full implementation of the NEHEP. Recommen-

dations from the planning conference are currently being implemented, including establishing an advisory structure, targeting at-risk groups, allowing active participation by organizations interested in eye health care and developing a toll-free information service.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill includes \$244,832,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), an increase of \$19,626,000 over the amount requested and \$26,185,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—NIEHS is the primary focus of basic environmental health sciences research for the National Institutes of Health. NIEHS develops the scientific information needed to identify and prevent environmentally-related diseases and to protect public health through basic and applied research programs. NIEHS conducts and supports research to identify agents in the environment that can pose a potential hazard to human health and to learn how agents act.

Research highlights.—NIEHS research continues to provide key information on health effects to government officials who establish standards for pollutants and other dangerous toxins. Toxicologic and epidemiologic studies of the effects of ozone continue to yield data regarding its hazard at levels commonly found in U.S. cities. New findings just reported showing that the effects of prenatal lead exposure and exposures in infancy persist beyond adolescence underscore the urgency of the need to eliminate chipping and peeling paint from substandard housing and to find better diagnostic tools and therapeutics. Studies of the effects of environmental agents on the kidney offer hope that a small, but significant, portion of incurable kidney failure can be prevented by carefully following recommendations for the use of over-the-counter pain medications.

Sustained research.—The NIEHS will continue research into the range of potential health effects of those air toxins listed in the Clean Air Act. Information from such studies is vital to the law's mandate that the Environmental Protection Agency develop health risk assessments for these substances. Industrial dependence on certain metals and the ability of acid rain to leach naturally-occurring metals from the earth creates a need for continuing NIEHS study of the toxicity of mercury, arsenic, cadmium, and aluminum as well as acid deposition. New tools in molecular biology and genetics bring NIEHS scientists closer to understanding how environmental agents cause disease and dysfunction and increase hope that these conditions can be prevented and cured. The bill includes funds to continue support of ongoing efforts to assess and interpret data related to the biological and clinical effects of chemical and physical agents in our environment.

New initiatives.—The NIEHS will explore the feasibility of studying the toxicity and carcinogenicity of electromagnetic fields in long-term animal experiments. A sophisticated new design for toxicologic research into the effect of environmental hazards on the male and female reproductive processes will be initiated. Other new studies will concentrate on the use of the polymerase chain re-

action to allow a comparison of the characteristics of oncogenes in human tumors with those in experimental animal tumors. Studies aimed at understanding the immunotoxic effects of chronic low level chemical exposure will be explored.

Areas of special concern

Long term agenda for environmental research.—The Committee is concerned that environmental research efforts may not be sufficiently focused on future needs. The Committee, therefore, directs the Advisory Council of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to assess the state of existing knowledge and determine areas of particular research challenge and promise in environmental sciences. The Council should report to Congress by January of 1992 on specific research needs and opportunities which could be met by the NIEHS. Training is a particular concern. Scientists trained in toxicology, molecular biology, genetics, medicine, epidemiology, and certain engineering disciplines are essential to solving environmental problems threatening public health over the next decade. Current indications are that the scientific manpower will be inadequate to meet this challenge. The Committee expects the council to make recommendations for assuring an adequate workforce, paying particular attention to needs and opportunity for attracting minority students and women into key careers related to environmental health sciences. The Committee has added funds to adequately support this review by the Council.

National Toxicology Program.—The National Institute of Environmental Research leads the nation and the world in basic research into the human effects of environmental exposures.

The Committee is concerned that the funding for the National Toxicology Program (NTP) has not kept pace with inflation and expects that at least \$3 million of the additional funds provided to the Institute in FY 1991 will be used for research initiatives at the NTP including studies on the health effects of electromagnetic fields.

Facilities.—The Committee has been aware for several years of the need to upgrade the facilities at the Research Triangle Park campus in North Carolina. This is the result of the expiration of long term leases on a portion of NIEHS's laboratories which have proven inadequate. While the 1991 bill does not include funds for this purpose, the Committee intends to give this project its highest priority in fiscal year 1992. This would allow the government to take full advantage of the design work which was previously funded. The Committee expects the Department to specifically address this issue when it submits the 1992 budget request.

Lead poisoning and children.—The NIEHS has been a leader in efforts to deal with the devastating problem of lead poisoning in children both as a result of air pollution and lead in paint. The Committee considers this work to be of the highest priority.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The bill includes \$278,311,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute on Aging (NIA), an increase of \$38,893,000 over the amount requested and \$48,379,000 over the comparable

1990 appropriation. The Committee believes that the extent and cost of health problems facing this country's senior citizens require a substantially increased commitment of funds to research. Based on this, the bill includes an increase over 1990 of more than 20 percent to support a full range of additional studies on aging and its complications. While the Committee intends to permit broad discretion to the Institute in allocating funds among problem areas and among mechanisms, it believes that Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis, aging demographics and urinary incontinence are areas which should benefit from this substantial increase.

Mission.—The NIA conducts and supports research, research training and health information dissemination for the biomedical, behavioral and social aspects of aging, and serves as a major catalyst in advancing knowledge about aging processes, diseases, problems and needs of older people. Research on Alzheimer's disease continues to be of the highest priority to the NIA.

Areas of special concern

Alzheimer's disease.—The recent finding that Alzheimer's disease (AD) may be more prevalent than previously thought has significant implications for this nation. While progress is being made in understanding AD, we do not yet know the causes. Research results have shown the linkages between specific chromosomes and AD while other leads suggest that aging may increase susceptibility of the nervous system to toxins and other environmental factors or the possibility that AD may be caused by an infectious agent. Important new clues may lead to finding an early marker for AD. The amyloid beta-protein, which is one hallmark of AD brain pathology, has now been found in other tissues such as the skin and intestine. This observation could lead to a skin test for AD. Identifying reliable early markers for AD has the potential of substantially reducing the cost of diagnosis of this disease. Finding a safe and effective treatment for AD continues to be a high priority. Results from the ongoing clinical trial of THA are expected this summer. Currently, there are 16 drugs in various stages of pilot or preliminary study for treatment of AD. Other initiatives stress the need for understanding the burden of care for AD patients. The Committee action should allow the Institute to significantly expand its work on Alzheimer's drugs including the initiation of clinical trials where appropriate. Funding provided should also allow for an expansion of the National Alzheimer's Education Program, support for State demonstrations, and increased financial support for centers.

Frailty and injuries.—The NIA, with the National Center for Nursing Research, has initiated a major research program, including clinical trials, to reduce physical frailty and injuries in older persons. Interventions will focus on prevention of falls and hip fractures, geriatric assessment and rehabilitation, behavioral strategies for reducing environmental risks, improved drug prescribing, treatment of urinary incontinence and special problems of frailty in minority groups. This initiative could lead to significant reductions in dependence and long-term care needs and costs for older persons. The Committee believes that frailty is a critical area and asks that the Institute submit a report on the extent of the prob-

lem and future directions for research prior to the fiscal year 1992 hearings.

Geriatric research and training.—The health care needs of a growing population of older persons require increased numbers of geriatricians and other health care providers with training in geriatrics. In response to this need, NIA established new Geriatric Research and Training Centers which are designed to enhance collaborative efforts in geriatric research and provide training and career development for academic leadership in the field nationwide. Two centers have been funded to date and the Committee expects this effort to be expanded in 1991.

Health, work and retirement.—Research on productivity, work and retirement has shown that active participation in social roles can improve older people's productivity, health, intellectual functioning and independence. NIA continues its commitment to understanding how current work and retirement trends affect the physical and psychosocial functioning of aging individuals and the degree to which they result in losses of productivity for society and older people themselves. The bill includes sufficient funds to proceed with the conduct of the basic Health and Retirement Survey at a level of approximately \$2 million. The Committee is concerned that this longitudinal Health and Retirement Survey does not currently provide for an oversampling of any one geographic area. This could be helpful in gauging migration patterns of older Americans and in determining the impact that high concentrations of older Americans place on local service organizations and medical programs. In this regard, the Committee has provided sufficient additional funding for an oversampling in areas of our nation with high proportions and numbers of older Americans.

Rural health and aging.—Older rural residents face many problems because of their surroundings. Problems of access to and affordability of medical and social services are especially important to these individuals. The NIA has launched a centers program to study the health and well-being of older rural populations.

Minority initiatives.—A continuing priority is research on issues of minority aging, improvement in the quality of such research and increased involvement of minority investigators in research on aging. The NIA Working Group on Minority Aging is developing recommendations in this area. The Committee is fully supportive of this effort.

Urinary incontinence.—With regard to research on urinary incontinence, the Committee understands that the scope of this problem crosses over to other PHS agencies, principally, NIDDK, the National Center for Nursing Research, and CDC. Consequently, the Committee recommends that in pursuing an expanded research effort in this area, NIA establish a collaborative effort with the other three agencies in order to address in full the various research aspects of urinary incontinence.

Oldest old.—The Committee notes that the "oldest old" is the fastest growing segment of the population and believes that a study of those members of this group who are relatively robust or capable of regaining physical functioning may lead to insights into ways to modify the course of disability among other members of this popu-

lation. Accordingly, the Committee strongly encourages the NIA to undertake a demographic research program on the oldest old.

New technologies.—During this year's hearings, the Committee learned of promising technologies such as the polymerase chain reaction and instruments which could measure neurochemical levels up to parts per trillion in various body tissues. These technologies have the potential to make a significant impact on the diagnosis and treatment of several degenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's diseases. The Committee encourages the Institute to pursue the further development of these new technologies and to review their potential application for basic and clinical research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

The bill includes \$191,397,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), an increase of \$22,059,000 over the amount requested and \$29,212,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. Within the increase provided in the bill, the Committee considers research on arthritis and Lyme disease to be high priorities.

Mission.—The mandate of NIAMS embraces a large number of diseases, most of which are long-term and disabling. They affect millions of Americans, exacting an enormous toll in human suffering and an immense economic and social burden on the Nation. NIAMS conducts and supports both basic and clinical research including epidemiologic studies and clinical trials on the many forms of arthritis and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and the skin, as well as on the normal structure and function of joints, muscles, bones and skin. Basic research involves a wide variety of scientific disciplines, including immunology, molecular biology, genetics, biochemistry, physiology, virology and pharmacology. Clinical research addresses the fields of rheumatology, orthopedics, bone endocrinology, and dermatology. NIAMS also supports research training and manpower development, collects data on the incidence and prevalence of the diseases that are under study, and disseminates research findings to health professionals and the general public.

Lyme Disease.—One of the most rapidly growing health problems in this country is Lyme disease with some 5,000 new cases being reported last year. Lyme disease is a tick borne disease with a wide range of symptoms—many of which resemble those of other illnesses—including a characteristic skin rash, arthritis, and neurologic and cardiac manifestations. Oral antibiotics, such as penicillin, erythromycin and tetracycline, usually shorten the duration of early symptoms, and they appear to prevent the progression of the disease in many patients. The NIAMS will focus on additional clinical studies to define optimal treatment regimens for the various states of the disease. In particular, improved treatment regimens for the later, more serious arthritic and neurologic complications of the disease need to be explored.

To encourage more research on Lyme disease, the NIAMS has issued a program announcement focusing on clinical and epidemio-

logical research on Lyme disease. Epidemiological studies will determine the prevalence and incidence of Lyme disease, whether or not it is spreading and whether the disease varies geographically. In addition, the Institute has issued, jointly with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a request for applications to study the causal mechanisms of Lyme disease. At present, it is not clear whether tissue damage in Lyme disease is caused directly by the bacterium or mediated by the body's immune system. Increased knowledge in this area will lead to substantial improvements in diagnosis and chemotherapy, and may provide the basis for the development of an effective vaccine.

The Committee believes that research on Lyme disease should be a high priority for the Institute and for NIH as a whole.

Osteoporosis.—The NIAMS will continue to expand and intensify programs of research, education, and health promotion aimed at reducing the prevalence of osteoporosis. Recently, the Institute co-sponsored a major workshop at which investigators from across the country gathered to report the latest findings and make recommendations for future research.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).—Scientists have recently completed a 20-year follow-up study of patients with kidney manifestations of SLE, one of the most serious and life-threatening complications of this immune-mediated disease. Data on patients from three different drug treatment studies show that the group given intravenous cyclophosphamide developed significantly less kidney failure than did the other two groups. The NIAMS will continue to focus on the genetic and cellular basis of this perplexing disease.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA).—An immunologic hallmark of RA is production of an abnormal antibody called rheumatoid factor. Recently, scientists uncovered evidence that the immune response to external invasion could induce or modulate rheumatoid factor production. Further research is aimed at unraveling mechanisms involved in generation of joint inflammation and identifying factors—especially those of an infectious nature—that predispose to this disease. The Institute is initiating a clinical study on the use of antibiotic minocycline therapy for rheumatoid arthritis.

Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB).—The Committee is pleased to learn that large numbers of patients have been enrolled into the National EB Registry and that many patients are now participating in preliminary clinical and genetic studies. The Committee is aware that the EB Registry is being used as a model for other registries and encourages the Institute to continue its support of the National EB Registry. The Committee is pleased that progress is being made in basic research, especially in the biology of the basement membrane zone. The Institute is encouraged to expand its research in EB and to fund meritorious projects in the field.

Keratin Diseases/Psoriasis/Alopecia.—Basic knowledge of keratins—proteins found in skin, hair, and nails—is essential for treating scaling skin diseases, ranging from psoriasis to ichthyosis, and for understanding alopecia. The NIAMS will continue research on skin biology at the molecular level utilizing recently developed cell culture techniques. The Committee continues to support this program, particularly its attention to the problems of psoriasis and alopecia.

Connective tissue diseases.—There are 140 conditions categorized as heritable disorders of connective tissue. Although each disorder, such as Marfan syndrome, Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Ehlers Danlos and Pseudoaxanthoma Elasticum, is an orphan disease by itself, the group collectively may affect one half million Americans. These conditions have a common denominator yet none of them have a known cause or effective treatments.

A scientific workshop sponsored by NIAMS produced a number of recommendations for future research initiatives including the establishment of registries and the pursuit of studies to identify the mechanisms by which abnormalities in molecules become clinical abnormalities. The Committee urges NIAMS to follow its successful workshop by encouraging and promoting research initiatives on heritable disorders of connective tissue.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

The bill includes \$125,623,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), an increase of \$5,899,000 over the amount requested and \$11,164,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NIDCD conducts and supports research and training on normal mechanisms and disorders of communication processes, including diseases affecting hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. The NIDCD also supports efforts to create devices which substitute for lost and impaired sensory and communication functions and to collect and disseminate information to health professionals, patients, industry, and the public on research findings in these areas.

Areas of special concern

Molecular science.—The Committee recommends that the NIDCD continue to intensify and expand research in the molecular biology of disorders of hearing, balance, voice, speech, language, taste, smell and touch. In particular, the NIDCD should promote research in molecular genetics in deafness and other communication disorders that are hereditary.

Neural Regeneration.—Regeneration of neural tissue after injury and illness occurs in very few places in the human body. Nasal olfactory tissue does have the ability to regenerate. NIDCD scientists are making progress in understanding why olfactory tissue has this ability, which may hold promise for repair and regeneration of the nervous system. It is the Committee's intent that increased focus be placed on the processes that occur to cause degeneration in any part of the auditory system (such as the middle ear, cochlea, or eighth nerve); how these deteriorations occur; and how they can be halted or reversed.

NIDCD studies are on the threshold of discovering what destroys hair cells, and learning how to accelerate their repair and return them to normal function. The Committee urges further research in these areas.

Training and Career Development.—Last year the NIDCD reported on its National Strategic Research Plan. This year, the Institute

held a training workshop and many of the recommendations from this workshop are being implemented by the NIDCD. These recommendations include the recruitment of postdoctoral fellows in the communication sciences for research training in molecular biology and the creation of a "mentor award program" to increase rapidly the cadre of fellows in training. Special emphasis will be placed on attracting underrepresented minorities and communicatively-impaired individuals.

The Committee remains concerned about the shortage of trained scientists in the communicative disorders fields. Besides funding training for otolaryngologists and audiologists, a need exists to fund basic biologic scientists (such as molecular biologists, immunologists, neuro-otologists, and bio-engineers) to encourage them to enter the hearing and communication disorders fields.

Centers.—The NIDCD will initiate multidisciplinary centers in 1990. These National Multipurpose Research and Training Centers will support basic and clinical research, research training, continuing education for health professionals, and dissemination of information to the public. In addition, the Institute is initiating the Exploratory Grants Program to enable more institutions to participate in the centers program.

Clearinghouse.—The NIDCD is establishing a National Information Clearinghouse to be a resource where the latest studies in communication sciences and disorders are made available to health professionals, patients, industry and the public.

Diagnosis and treatment.—The Committee believes that a critical problem facing hearing impaired Americans, particularly the elderly, is the lack of a dependable system for accurately identifying hearing loss so that the most effective interventions can be recommended. Ideally, such a system could identify more precisely which individuals could benefit from a hearing aid and which type of device would work best for a given person. The Committee urges the Institute, while pursuing a long range strategy, to also allocate resources to this very serious problem.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

The bill includes \$353,469,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), an increase of \$36,811,000 over the amount requested and \$18,857,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NCRR is responsible for providing much of the infrastructure support that facilitates the conduct of research funded by the Institutes of the NIH and other Public Health Service agencies. The Center supports the development of specialized facilities and environments, and research on a variety of resources critical to investigators, as well as their ongoing administration. The Center fills a wide variety of research needs—from clinical beds to laboratory animals to highly sophisticated instrumentation—to maintain the high quality infrastructure required by modern biomedical research.

Areas of special concern

Clinical research.—The Center provides support for the 78 general clinical research centers (GCRCs). In 1989, more than 7,250 investigators utilized these Centers for their research projects, receiving more than \$550 million from the NIH for primary research support. Many of the clinical trials supported by the NIH components are conducted at GCRCs. A new Clinical Associate Physician program for minorities will be initiated in 1991. Part of the increased funding above the President's request is intended to enhance resources for the GCRCs.

Biomedical research technology (BRT).—The development of applications of advanced technologies to biomedical research, and access to and training in the use of these technologies is provided through this program. The BRT program continues to contribute to the advancement of biomedical research in a variety of areas, including mass spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, and the development of computer and mathematical models for research. The Committee provides increased funding above the request to support a higher volume of BRT grants.

Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primate Research.—The Center develops and supports animal resources and facilities for biomedical research, including the identification and development of new and more appropriate animal models of human disease. The seven regional primate research centers provide the specialized facilities for research in AIDS, infectious diseases, neurology, and other areas of NIH research in human and nonhuman primate diseases, in which nonhuman primates are important research subjects. The Committee intends that increased funding be directed to core grants for the primate centers and to extramural animal facility improvement grants.

Biomedical Research Support.—Two of the components of this program strengthen and enhance research environments in the nation's major research-intensive institutions. The Biomedical Research Support Grant (BRSG) program provides flexible funds to institutions to support biomedical research needs not served by other programs, including such activities as pilot studies and interim support for established investigators. The President's budget proposes to reduce the BRSG program from the 1990 level of \$44,385,000 to \$17,700,000, with a portion of that amount designated for a new minority initiative. The Committee has increased funding for BRSGs by \$10 million over the request to partially restore funding for the traditional BRSG program. The second component of the BRS program is Shared Instrumentation Grants (SIG), which are awards to acquire state-of-the-art, complex instrumentation to be shared by groups of investigators at research institutions. The Minority High School Student Research Apprentice program, the third subactivity of the BRS program, will provide research experiences for 5,100 minority high school students, to encourage them to consider careers in health and health research fields.

Biological Models and Materials Research.—The development and support of nonmammalian models such as cell systems, lower organisms, and nonbiological systems is critical for the conduct of

biomedical research. During the past year, this program was enhanced with the initiation of a new research project grant program to develop options that can be used—where appropriate—in place of animals in research. Last year, the Committee recommended that this program be doubled in size. Within the increased resources provided, the Committee believes this is a reasonable goal. The expansion should include a significant increase in the new research project grants program.

Research Centers in Minority Institutions.—Funds for this program which supports the development of the infrastructure for biomedical research at predominantly minority institutions granting doctoral degrees, have been requested for the first time in the NCRR appropriation. This program was previously funded by the Office of the Director appropriation, but administered by the NCRR. The program provides the resources to expand the capacity of these institutions to perform research by increasing staff expertise and technical knowledge and by upgrading scientific instrumentation. The bill includes \$22,833,000 for the RCMI program, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$5,330,000 over the 1990 level.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR NURSING RESEARCH

The bill includes \$37,289,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR), an increase of \$6,395,000 over the amount requested and \$7,996,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NCNR supports and conducts a nationwide program in basic and clinical research, research training, and information dissemination related to nursing science and the improvement of patient care.

Areas of special concern

Research programs.—The Center is pursuing initiatives in two high priority areas identified by the nursing science community. The first addresses prevention of low birth weight in infants and optimal care for them in the intensive care unit. The second will focus on the prevention of HIV transmission, together with nursing care adapted to the differing stages of the disease. Studies in the intramural research program will seek to minimize adverse symptoms and side effects of treatment for AIDS patients.

The next priority area identified by the nursing science community is long-term care for older adults. This initiative will be addressed through research efforts aimed at reducing frailty and injuries in older persons in cooperation with the National Institute on Aging.

A program on bioethics and clinical practice has been established to examine bioethical issues and dilemmas in clinical practice.

Behavioral research support, as it underlies nursing intervention and practice, emphasizes the needs of persons who care for elderly spouses or family members, particularly those suffering from Alzheimer's Disease. Other emphases are rehabilitation: patient recovery from cardiovascular illness and surgery, coping with cancer and its treatment, and living with chronic diseases.

Research Training.—The Center continues to focus on a multi-year initiative to expand its research training program. Emphasis will be directed toward increasing the number of minority trainees as well as the proportion of postdoctoral trainees supported by the Center.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH

The bill includes \$66,131,000 for currently authorized activities of the National Center for Human Genome Research (NCHGR), a decrease of \$36,832,000 below the amount requested but \$9,573,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. This does not include funding for training programs which will be considered at a later date.

Mission.—The NCHGR is responsible for coordinating and supporting research and research training in the area of human genome mapping and human DNA sequencing. The purpose of the Human Genome Project is to develop tools to increase the knowledge of genetics and biology by direct analysis of DNA. A primary goal is to map and sequence the complete human genome in a systematic and cost-effective way. There are an estimated 100,000 genes scattered over 23 pairs of human chromosomes, containing more than 3 billion nucleotide base pairs of DNA. The Human Genome Project will develop maps useful in locating the genes associated with traits and diseases, establish databases to store the information about the human genes and the genes of model organisms, and find new methods for analyzing DNA at the molecular level.

Committee budget concerns.—The Human Genome Project at the National Institutes of Health has grown from a \$17.2 million program in FY 1988 to a \$59.5 million program in FY 1990. The President's budget request for 1991 proposes a further increase to \$108 million which has not been approved by the Committee. The Committee has provided funding sufficient to cover the continuation costs of on-going genome research mechanisms, as well as the same total number of research project grants that are expected to be funded in 1990. In addition, the Committee has provided that the new director of NIH may choose to allocate up to \$18 million of his discretionary fund to genome activities if he determines this to be to the overall benefit of the NIH. The Committee has not provided further funding increases at this time, however, pending the submission of a revised research plan. This plan should include a new calculation of the likely costs of the genome project as currently envisioned, rather than fitting a plan into cost estimates prepared several years ago. The plan should also include a distribution of funding across the various research mechanisms with an indication of how this allocation would change over the next five years. The Committee is particularly anxious that the NIH again review the issue of the size and cost of the centers program being proposed.

Ethical issues.—The Committee is concerned by the ethical, societal and legal issues that have been raised by the Human Genome Project. Tests that could determine the probability of or predisposition to developing a number of genetic diseases, cancer or other long term diseases could provide useful information to individuals.

but the test results could black list individuals from insurance coverage or employment. Questions such as who will determine who will have access to gene testing results and will insurance companies and employers require gene screens must be answered.

The Committee directs the National Center for Human Genome Research to transmit to Congress concurrent with submission of the fiscal year 1992 budget a plan which identifies the major ethical and legal issues raised by this project and proposes policy options to address these crucial issues.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The bill includes \$18,682,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC) for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences, an increase of \$2,327,000 over the amount requested and \$3,026,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The FIC facilitates the assembly of scientists in biomedical, behavioral, and related fields; promotes international scientific cooperation through its research programs; provides research and research training awards for foreign scientists to conduct research in the U.S. and for U.S. scientists to conduct research in other countries; coordinates NIH international research activities; and serves as a focal point for foreign scientists and visitors at the NIH.

International Research Awards Program.—This program supports biomedical research activities conducted by foreign scientists in the U.S. and by U.S. scientists in other countries. Last year, FIC provided support to research investigators from 35 countries. FIC also provided support to U.S. scientists to conduct research in advanced biomedical research laboratories in foreign countries.

International Coordination and Liaison Program.—This program provides policy guidance, coordination, and general oversight for NIH participation in cooperative research agreements with other countries. The program administers 73 formal arrangements with 39 foreign countries and with multilateral organizations such as the World Health Organization.

International Advanced Studies Program.—This program continues to bring eminent scientists from many countries to the NIH to conduct biomedical research and to advance efforts to prevent and treat diseases that pose a global health threat.

International AIDS Research.—FIC promotes international research and research training in the epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of AIDS worldwide. During the first year of the program, training was provided to 140 epidemiologists, physicians, and scientists, and to more than 1,000 nurses and laboratory personnel from African, Latin American, and Asian countries.

Areas of special concern

Eastern European/Latin American Initiatives.—These programs will provide research and research training support for U.S. scientists and scientist from Eastern European and Latin American countries to conduct collaborative studies in the U.S. and abroad. These efforts will provide an exchange of information on research

related to environmental concerns, cardiovascular, respiratory and infectious diseases, including AIDS, and will contribute to the overall advancement of science internationally. The Committee has provided funding above the President's request to enhance the Eastern European initiative.

Funds are also available within the increase provided for international conferences, workshops, and other activities related to the neurosciences.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The bill includes \$80,725,000 for the National Library of Medicine (NLM), an increase of \$4,000,000 over the amount requested and \$7,849,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The NLM makes an ever-increasing body of biomedical knowledge available to scientists and health professionals, facilitates and expedites advances in biomedical research, and enhances medical education and practice. The Library's programs exploit advances in technology and information science to ensure access to the information by medical scientists, educators, and health care practitioners. Changes in NLM's statutory responsibility have expanded the scope of the Library's mission in outreach, biotechnology, and AIDS.

Outreach.—As a result of concern that many health professionals did not have ready and timely access to vital health information, the NLM Board of Regents convened a Planning Panel on Outreach which formulated a plan for the Library to improve awareness of and access to its information services by American health professionals in all settings. Ongoing programs are being strengthened and revitalized, including the Regional Medical Libraries, Integrated Academic Information Management Systems grants, research training and fellowships, and intramural development of new, as well as, the improvement of existing products and services. The Committee has increased funding above the President's request to enhance outreach activities.

Biotechnology Information Center.—The National Center for Biotechnology Information continues to build new databases and enhance existing ones and develop new information technologies.

AIDS.—The NLM now has a family of AIDS databases to provide access to diverse types of AIDS-related information, and an expanded and enhanced *AIDS Bibliography*.

Core Activities.—The Library Operations component acquires biomedical information in all formats and makes it available through electronic means. The Specialized Information Services component provides the TOXNET system of databases containing vital toxicological, environmental and hazardous substances information. Sophisticated research and development, conducted by the Lister Hill Center, addresses such areas as artificial intelligence/expert systems, high resolution digital medical images, and interactive medical education programs.

Area of special concern

The Committee is concerned that certain restrictive provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act currently under consideration would

preclude the National Library of Medicine from collecting license fees or controlling distribution of its basic database and on-line services. Without this authority, the Library could not maintain quality control efforts involving the updating and the correction of data disseminated to its users. The Committee is concerned that enactment of such legislation could result in substantial revenue losses for Library services. The Committee urges the authorization committees to consider legislation which would continue to allow the Library to collect fees and to otherwise ensure the quality of its products and services.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The bill includes \$106,175,000 for the Office of the Director, an increase of \$23,200,000 over the amount requested and \$16,259,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation.

Mission.—The Office of the Director (OD) develops and implements NIH-wide policies and procedures and provides administration of support activities essential to the operations of the NIH. The OD is responsible for the management and direction of central activities such as extramural and intramural research policy and the coordination of scientific inquiry; coordination and direction of minority research and training programs; promotion of disease prevention, nutrition research and medical applications of research; program planning and evaluation; grants and contract administration; and financial management.

Director's Discretionary Fund.—The Committee has added \$18 million to the President's budget to create a discretionary fund for the Director of \$38 million instead of \$20 million as proposed in the Budget. No funds were provided in 1990 for this purpose. This fund will allow the Director of NIH to correct imbalances and to be more responsive to new issues, scientific emergencies, and research opportunities of high priority by allocating these funds to the individual components of the NIH as the need arises. Elsewhere in the bill, the Committee has recommended a reduction in funding for the National Center for Human Genome Research. This is based on a number of concerns including its organizational structure and the way in which its budget request was formulated. However, after a full review of the organizational structure of the genome project and both its current and proposed budgets, the new Director may transfer not to exceed \$18 million of this reserve to the genome project if he determines that it is in the best interest of the NIH and biomedical research as a whole. The Committee expects to be consulted during the conduct of this review and immediately informed of the amount of the transfer. This action may not be exercised by an acting Director.

Office of Scientific Integrity.—The recently established Office of Scientific Integrity will focus on the implementation of policies and procedures designed to safeguard the integrity of research conducted and supported by PHS agencies.

AREA Program.—The Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA) Program provides research funding to faculty of institutions that traditionally have not been major recipients of NIH support. These awards not only provide research resources to graduate

nantly teaching institutions, but also appear to have been successful in recruiting students to science. The Committee has been very impressed with this program and has added \$5,200,000 to the President's request for this program. This will provide a total of \$16,572,000 for the AREA program in 1991.

Intramural Diagnostic Radiology.—Last year, Congress provided funds to enable the Office of the Director to establish an intramural research laboratory on diagnostic radiologic imaging. The Committee is pleased to learn that steps are underway to recruit a laboratory director and acquire the personnel and equipment necessary to build the program to a level competitive with nationally recognized research institutions. The Committee encourages the Office of the Director to increase its efforts in support of this important project. During the FY 1992 hearings, the Committee expects to receive a status report on the intramural program as well as a plan for the future investigation on promising areas of research in diagnostic imaging.

NIH Senior Scientist compensation.—The Committee has heard testimony concerning the problems of recruitment and retention of senior intramural scientists at NIH and ADAMHA. The Committee is concerned that the chronic disparity in compensation between the civil service and private institutions has contributed to the loss of a number of leading scientists and physicians from government service. The difficulty in attracting experienced scientists from the private sector could hamper the quality of future biomedical research. The Committee expects to receive by next year's hearings a comprehensive report detailing the recruitment and retention issues with respect to senior level scientists, including historical trends.

Management and Service and Supply Funds.—The Committee has become concerned about large and disproportionate growth in the amount of funds drawn off from the Institutes to fund common activities through a system of revolving funds. In the four year period between fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1990, spending through these funds increased from \$401 million to \$621 million or 55 percent. The committee has been particularly disturbed by the degree to which actual expenditures have exceeded those in the President's budget year after year. The Committee considered "capping" these expenditures in the law but has decided instead to set the amounts in the report and to require a formal reprogramming request before these levels can be exceeded. Initially the Committee has set these levels at the President's request. This would allow \$412,384,000 for the Management fund and \$252,472,000 for the Service and Supply Fund, a net increase for the 2 funds of more than 7 percent.

Women in biomedical research.—The Committee is concerned that biomedical research supported by the NIH may not adequately reflect the gender-specific differences in the susceptibility, morbidity, mortality and treatment of disease. Although NIH announced in 1986 a policy intended to provide better guidance in this area to researchers seeking funding through NIH, recent findings by the General Accounting Office indicate that the policy was not applied consistently until the 1990 grant review cycle. The Division of Re-

inclusion of women as a factor of scientific merit in initial evaluation of grant applications. GAO also indicates that NIH has not taken adequate steps to assure that researchers are aware of this policy.

The Committee expects that NIH will take appropriate steps to assure the inclusion of appropriate numbers of women in research projects, both intramural and extramural, and that NIH will obtain adequate information to evaluate the impact of the policy. NIH should supply to the Committee by January 1, 1991 an evaluation of the GAO recommendations and an outline of NIH plans to improve the participation of women as subjects in research.

Affirmative action.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of minority representation in the NIH workforce, especially in the GS/GM 13 levels and above. The Committee expects NIH to develop a long range approach to increase employment at NIH of underrepresented minorities. The Committee expects that NIH will design a program to attract, train and retain individuals, particularly underrepresented minorities, to agency employment in professional job series. The Committee expects NIH to submit a report detailing its plan in advance of the FY 1992 hearings.

Rehabilitation research.—The Committee is aware that NIH created a special panel to advise it on needs in areas related to the medical rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities and that a National Task Force is meeting in June 1990 to create a research plan for NIH on medical rehabilitation research and related matters involving physically disabling conditions. The Committee is very supportive of these efforts at NIH and encourages their implementation. Improving our capacity to reduce the effects of physical disability through prevention, medical treatment, and the use of technology is of great importance in both human and economic terms.

Science education.—The Committee has been aware of increasing reports both on the relatively low achievement of American students in mathematics and science and the declining numbers of young people entering these fields. Without strong national action to address the problem this trend will likely continue.

Because any diminution of the pool of scientifically educated students will have a direct impact on the future supply of biomedical researchers, the Committee is aware that NIH is taking action to address this potential crisis as it relates to the biomedical/life sciences. In concert with established science education agencies such as NSF and the Department of Education and other Federal agencies with science missions such as NASA and DoE, the NIH is identifying new programs to complement other NIH activities intended to increase the numbers of biomedical research scientists.

The Committee recognizes that NIH has an obligation in this area and encourages the agency to expand programs to stress science education. The ultimate goal should be to enhance the numbers of young people interested in science, to attract those developing scientists into the biological and biomedical sciences, and to improve scientific literacy at all levels of the educational system and in the general public.

Genetic therapy/bone marrow transplantation.—The Committee is encouraged by the progress recently made in the field of genetic

ic therapy and bone marrow transplant research. The Committee requests that NIH develop, by the time of next year's hearings, a survey of these fields including, but not limited to, immediate and long-term research opportunities, funding requirements and training needs. NIH is encouraged to consult with the professional research community, especially in hematology, and the volunteer organizations concerned with diseases which might benefit from these new technologies.

Other concerns.—The Committee supports the National Commission on Sleep Disorders Research and urges the Director to provide sufficient resources for the Commission's activities.

The Committee is concerned that no study section comprised primarily of urologists exists to evaluate urological research proposals. The Committee requests that the Office of the Director consider the merits of establishing a urology study section.

The Committee commends the efforts of several of the National Institutes of Health on chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS). NIH researchers have investigated potential causes of the disease and continue to work to obtain a better understanding of this disorder. The Committee is aware that several extramural research grants have been funded and that an intramural program, under the auspices of the NIAID, is also underway. Within the funds provided for the Institutes for FY 1991, the Committee urges the NIH to solicit and fund additional extramural research on CFS and to maintain its intramural research activities.

The Committee recognizes that many health problems facing our nation have important demographic, social and behavioral dimensions which merit systematic study and reiterates its support for the demographic research programs of the NICHD and NIA as core elements of the NIH's institutional mandate.

Clinical trials.—There is great interest in funding for clinical trials throughout the NIH. It is difficult, however, in the current budget submission to identify this activity. While the Committee has decided that these trials should not be broken out as a separate mechanism, it would like to see this funding broken out as a separate "non-add" line on all mechanism tables submitted in FY 1992 and thereafter.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The bill includes \$239,903,000 for Buildings and Facilities (B&F), an increase of \$153,000,000 over the amount requested and \$178,861,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. The amount added by the Committee will fund the completion of the Child Health/Neuroscience and Consolidated Office Buildings begun in prior years.

Mission.—The B&F appropriation provides the funds for NIH construction programs including design, construction, improvements and major repair of clinical and laboratory buildings and supporting facilities essential to the mission of the NIH. The funds in this appropriation support the 60 buildings on the main NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland; the Animal Center in Poolesville, Maryland; the NIEHS facility in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Montana;

the Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland; the Primate Facilities in Perrine, Florida; the Gerontology Research Facility in Baltimore, Maryland; as well as other NIH field locations.

Construction program.—This appropriation provides funds for the Infrastructure Modernization and Improvement Program, an activity necessary for the continued operation of the NIH campus. This program provides for the replacement and expansion of central utility equipment and distribution systems nearing 40 years old. Funds have also been provided for the continuation of the modernization of the Clinical Center, the laboratory rehabilitation program, and the upgrading of animal facilities required to meet accreditation standards. AIDS-related renovations will also be continued with funding provided.

Support is also provided for the continuing program of repairs and improvements to existing buildings and facilities, as well as for those under design or construction. This program is necessary because of the age, usage, exposure to the elements, and changes in space utilization of NIH facilities.

The Committee has added \$35 million for the last phase of construction for the Child Health and Neurosciences Facilities Program. This program includes the Child Health and Neurosciences Building and related projects, providing new intramural research space for studies directed towards improving the health of children and developing a better understanding of the human brain. This amount is in addition to \$61.306 million appropriated in previous years, for a total of \$96.306 million.

The Committee has also added \$118 million for the new Consolidated Office Building. This building will serve as a center for biomedical research management, consolidating managers of NIH extramural programs now located at several separate sites. This amount is in addition to \$14.82 million appropriated in FY 1989, for a total of \$132.82 million. The Committee expects that this project will be aggressively managed to keep cost at or below this level and that occupancy should occur within 3-4 years.

Intramural facilities renovation.—The Acting Director of the NIH has testified before the Committee that a major renovation of the clinical center and other intramural facilities will be required during the next decade. Cost estimates range up to \$1 billion over a 10-15 year period. The Committee believes that a full review of these needs should be carried out by the Secretary in cooperation with other agencies of the Federal government who have responsibility or expertise. The Secretary is requested to submit a comprehensive report on the extent of the problem, the likely cost of the renovations and a reasonable time table for carrying out appropriate construction activity. The Committee has not set a specific deadline on this report because of the complexity of the issues but would like the Secretary's advice as expeditiously as possible.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

The bill includes \$2,648,748,000 for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health activities for fiscal year 1991. The amount recom-

mended is \$75,101,000 more than the 1990 appropriation for these programs and \$114,404,000 less than the President's request.

ADAMHA's mission is to seek scientific solutions to the causes, treatment and prevention of mental illness and alcohol and other drug abuse disorders and to help improve the nation's capacity to treat and prevent these disorders. In support of this effort, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards extramural research project grants and contracts, as well as supporting research training, treatment, demonstration and prevention programs. ADAMHA also provides block grants to States and communities.

The agency consists of three institutes: the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); the Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI); and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP). In addition, the Office of the Administrator is responsible for overall agency management.

Consistent with its treatment in the National Institutes of Health account, research funding related to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is not separately identified or set aside within the Institute budgets. This will permit scientific managers greater flexibility to allocate research dollars to the most promising areas of science.

The Committee has not acted at this time on budget requests totaling \$61,000,000 for research training, community support demonstrations, and treatment waiting period reduction grants. These programs are not currently authorized for fiscal year 1991.

National Institute of Mental Health

Research

The bill includes \$430,000,000 for mental health research. This is an increase of \$40,461,000 over the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1990 and \$16,509,000 above the Administration request.

The NIMH conducts and supports research and research training on the biological, psychological, epidemiological, and social science aspects of mental health and illness; conducts and supports research on the development and improvement of mental health services and prevention programs and on their administration and financing; assists States and communities in planning, establishing and evaluating more effective mental health programs; and collects and disseminates data on the incidence, prevalence and resources for treatment of mental illness. Among the research priorities of the Institute are schizophrenia, child and adolescent mental disorders, services research, Alzheimer's Disease, suicide and rural mental health. Funding provided will support 597 full-time equivalents in the intramural research program.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the Institute's activities related to the Decade of the Brain initiative and is supportive of increased efforts in this area.

Last year, the Committee requested a report on a comprehensive plan to expand basic and clinical research in the area of child mental health. The Committee commends the NIMH for identify-

ing key opportunities in genetics, imaging, pharmacotherapy, and intervention strategies. With large numbers of our nation's children suffering from mental disorders, the Committee considers children's mental health to be a top priority. Therefore, the Committee intends that a significant portion of the increase should be devoted to children and adolescent mental health programs and to begin implementation of the initiatives described in the National Plan for Research on Child and Adolescent Disorders.

The Committee has been informed of promising developments in neuroimaging technology, including positron emission tomography (PET), which would provide detailed investigation of brain activity and physiology. Further application of this research could yield the structural and biochemical defects associated with a number of mental illnesses. In order to take advantage of this new technology, the Committee has provided sufficient funds within the increase provided to expand the national base of functional brain imaging activities focused on mental disorders. The Committee encourages the collaborative use of PET with existing imaging technologies to conduct multi-disciplinary research on clinical populations with severe mental illnesses.

The Committee is concerned by the incidence of eating disorders—including anorexia nervosa and bulimia—in the American population and commends the NIMH for its research in this area. However, the Committee believes that a stronger research effort should be undertaken and that the Institute should take a lead role in attempting to identify appropriate treatments and in disseminating this information to practitioners and the general public.

The Committee encourages the Institute to study methods for ensuring the adequacy of mental health care provided in different settings, including nursing homes, hospitals, prepaid health plans, community mental health centers, and other ambulatory care settings, and the accessibility of mental health services for the elderly, racial and ethnic minorities, and rural and inner city residents. The Committee also encourages the NIMH to study methods for reducing stress on the families of persons with Alzheimer's Disease and other disabling disorders.

The Committee encourages the NIMH to consider establishing a National Mental Health Education Program, similar to the National High Blood Pressure Education Program conducted elsewhere in the Public Health Service.

The Committee has increased funding for the AIDS adult health care demonstrations administered by the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) in order to enhance the mental health counseling services provided by these projects. The Committee expects that the NIMH will work in close collaboration with HRSA to ensure that an effective research component is integrated into this activity. The Committee also encourages the Institute to increase its research effort in the area of effective mental health counseling methods for patients with serious diseases such as AIDS.

The Committee encourages the NIMH to consider establishing a consumer-run, national technical assistance center to promote the use of self-help groups in recovery from mental illness.

Clinical training

The bill includes \$13,534,000 for mental health clinical training programs, which is \$8,534,000 above the amount requested by the Administration and the same as the comparable 1990 funding level. The Committee has not approved the Administration's proposal to phase out this program.

The Committee urges the NIMH to strike a balance in its funding of faculty development and student support grants. The Committee also urges that program funding be distributed on an equitable basis across the five core mental health disciplines, and that interdisciplinary programs be funded. Funds should be directed at projects which train mental health professionals who are in short supply, such as minorities and specialists in geriatric and childhood mental disorders.

Comorbidity of mental disorders and substance abuse is an increasing phenomenon in both urban and rural areas. Graduate students receiving support under the clinical training program would benefit from additional training in substance abuse treatment. Toward this end, the Committee encourages greater coordination between this program and the substance abuse training administered by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Homeless services demonstrations

The Committee includes \$6,006,000 for mental health services demonstration grants for the homeless which is \$32,000 below the 1990 appropriation and the same as the Administration request. Demonstration grants are used to provide coordinated systems of mental health, social support and housing services and to test targeted approaches to the mental health needs of homeless individuals who have or are at risk for severe emotional disturbances.

Protection and advocacy

The Committee provides \$14,001,000 for the protection and advocacy program, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$6,001,000 above the Administration request. This program strengthens State programs that ensure that the rights of mentally ill individuals are protected while they are residents in inpatient facilities and for 90 days following their discharge. Priority areas include increasing outreach and services to blacks and Hispanics and developing new strategies to respond to advocacy needs of children. The Committee does not concur in the Administration request to phase out Federal funding of the program over the next two years.

Direct operations

The bill includes \$42,626,000 for administrative and support costs of the National Institute of Mental Health. This is the same as the Administration request and an increase of \$2,508,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This account provides support for the administration of the grant and contract programs within extramural research, research training, and clinical training. It also provides staff and operating expenses for the community support program, homeless services demonstrations and protection and advocacy ac-

tivities. This level will support approximately 403 full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the continued funding and some expansion of the NIMH programs directed toward minority research and research training. The Committee, however, remains concerned about the lack of adequate minority representation in executive level and line positions. The pattern of the last five years in these two areas has not changed, and there is a lack of a plan reflecting a strong commitment. There is a strong need for effective strategies in this area since it negatively affects program activities directed at minority population groups. It is expected that during the fiscal year 1992 appropriations hearings the NIMH will present a comprehensive plan of action to address the lack of minorities at all levels of the Institute.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Research

The Committee recommends \$265,852,000 for drug abuse research, which is \$7,000,000 above the Administration request and \$45,258,000 above the 1990 appropriation.

NIDA's intramural and extramural research programs support basic, clinical, applied and epidemiological studies of drug abuse. The Institute also supports the training of new researchers and the career development of established researchers in both basic and clinical research. Priority research areas include the spread of HIV infection through intravenous drug abuse, improving drug abuse treatment, maternal drug abuse and its effect on children, and prevention. The Institute continues to expand its medications development program. Funding provided will support 113 full-time equivalents in the intramural research program.

The Committee intends that a significant portion of the increased funding provided be used to expand the Institute's drug development activities. The Committee commends the Institute for its progress in developing medications which could potentially inhibit the physiological and psychological craving for addictive drugs. The Committee would like to be brought up-to-date by next year's hearings on research opportunities in pharmacological treatment for substance abuse. The report should identify opportunities in clinical and basic research, including potential collaborative efforts with other agencies, and should suggest ways to facilitate approval of new medications.

The Committee is concerned that the benefits of research and data collection on drug-exposed infants and their families be broadly disseminated among the public as well as social welfare and health care professionals. In order to accomplish that end and to improve the potential for building on the existing knowledge base relating to drug-exposed infants and their families, the Committee urges the agency to consider establishing more centrally coordinated programs integrating data collection, research, service demonstrations, treatment services, and training activities using a centers approach. Such centers would focus on providing better recognition and diagnosis of drug-exposed infants, better medications for substance-abusing pregnant women, and better treatment approaches,

and on assessing the long and short-term impacts of drug exposure on developing infants and children.

NIDA, OTI and OSAP are involved in a variety of research and demonstration programs involving women and drug-exposed infants. The Committee continues to be concerned about the problems associated with parental substance abuse and encourages the agency to expand research and demonstration projects that deliver drug counseling, family planning, parent education and parent support services to the families of cocaine-exposed infants in the pediatric primary care setting where infants and children will maintain more direct contact with the health care delivery system.

The Committee encourages NIDA to increase the level of its research effort in the area of steroids abuse, particularly in the field of epidemiology. The Committee believes this is an appropriate area of investigation for the Institute and considers the abuse of steroids a serious health problem.

Treatment demonstrations

The Committee includes \$48,500,000 for drug treatment research demonstration projects, which is \$1,912,000 above the Administration request and \$1,903,000 above the 1990 appropriation. These demonstrations support projects concerning drug treatment and vocational training in exchange for public service; prevention and education activities for incarcerated intravenous drug abusers; and treatment for pregnant women, postpartum women and their infants. These funds will also support several model facilities in Washington, D.C., studies of the efficacy of psychotherapy, and the use of community support services.

AIDS demonstrations

The bill includes \$75,000,000 for AIDS demonstrations, which is \$11,654,000 above the Administration request and \$6,555,000 below the 1990 comparable appropriation. Funding supports outreach demonstrations to recruit intravenous drug abusers into treatment, treatment demonstration grants, treatment programs operated in primary health care settings through cooperative agreements with the Health Resources and Services Administration, and training of health care workers. The Committee has provided an increase above the President's request to partially restore funding for the intravenous drug abuse outreach demonstrations, which preliminary evaluations indicate have been quite effective.

Direct operations

The Committee provides \$33,338,000 for NIDA direct operations, which is \$6,276,000 above the 1990 level and the same as the Administration request. These funds support staff responsible for the administrative management of the Institute's research, training and demonstration programs. This level will support 354 full-time equivalent positions.

*National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism**Research*

The Committee includes \$143,000,000 for alcoholism research, which is \$5,380,000 above the Administration request and \$11,394,000 more than the comparable 1990 appropriation.

NIAAA supports extramural research in such areas as genetics; biochemistry and metabolism; biological and behavioral determinants of alcohol abuse; trauma and its interaction with alcohol; alcohol and pregnancy; alcohol-related medical disorders; epidemiology; and treatment. In addition, NIAAA maintains an intramural program of biological, epidemiological and clinical research. The Institute also supports training in biomedical and behavioral research, as well as dissemination activities. Funds provided will support 100 intramural full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee remains interested in the recent advances in alcoholism and alcohol abuse research. In the basic and applied sciences of genetics and neuroscience, investigators are beginning to make discoveries which will permit better treatment, and even prevention, of alcoholism. In combination with pharmacological developments, psychological and behavioral scientists are addressing such varied strategies as craving reduction, identification of high risk individuals, and treatment matching.

The Committee commends the NIAAA for its efforts to better match patients with appropriate treatments and thereby improve prospects for recovery and diminish the potential for relapse. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand its clinical research efforts in this area toward the goal of tailoring effective treatments to the specific characteristics of individual patients.

Substance abuse services demonstrations for the homeless

The Committee recommends \$16,378,000 for substance abuse demonstrations for the homeless. This amount is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$7,335,000 above the Administration request. This program, which is administered by NIAAA in collaboration with NIDA, supports homeless demonstrations that include outreach services; service settings that accept intoxicated homeless persons; treatment and recovery services; case management; transitional housing; and vocational training. The Committee restores 1991 funding to the prior year level to maintain the same level of effort at the 18 continuing demonstrations. \$455,000 which was provided as advance funding for fiscal year 1991 in the 1990 appropriations act will also be available for these projects.

Direct operations

The Committee includes \$12,217,000 for NIAAA direct operations, which is \$1,103,000 above the amount available in 1990 and the same as the Administration request. These funds support staff responsible for the management of the extramural research and research training programs, as well as the contract review process. This level will support 123 full-time equivalent positions.

Office for Treatment Improvement

The Office for Treatment Improvement was created in 1990 to provide a focus within the agency for its expanding programs to promote new, more effective approaches in the treatment of drug abuse and the associated problems of alcoholism and mental illness. The Office is responsible for administering the treatment waiting period reduction grants program, treatment grants to crisis areas, and treatment improvement grants, as well as the alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant, and grants to the States for the homeless mentally ill.

Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant

For the alcohol, drug abuse and mental health services block grant, the Committee provides \$1,192,851,000, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation and \$99,924,000 below the Administration request. The Committee believes this level of funding is appropriate given the rapid buildup in funding for the block grant over the last several years. The Committee intends that no more than five percent of this total be used for the statutory setaside for services research, data collection and technical assistance.

The alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant provides funds to States to support alcohol, drug abuse and mental health prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. A new distribution formula is being phased in to target funds to States with larger shares of young, urban populations. Five to fifteen percent of the total appropriated is to be used for data collection, services research, and technical assistance. States are expected to use about 80 percent of their block grant funds for substance abuse initiatives in 1990, with the remainder targeted for mental health activities.

The Committee has modified the bill language requested by the Administration so that States will spend the same proportions of their 1991 block grant funding for substance abuse and mental health activities as they did in 1990. While the Committee is reluctant to modify the statutory allocation formula, to do otherwise would dramatically reduce the proportion of total block grant funding targeted to substance abuse programs.

Grants to the States for the homeless

The Committee provides \$22,100,000 for State grants for the homeless. This funding is \$5,713,000 below the 1990 appropriation and \$4,699,000 less than the Administration request. These formula grants to States provide assistance to chronically mentally ill persons who are homeless or who are likely to become homeless. Grants are used for activities such as outreach, outpatient community mental health services, referral services, training, and case management services. The amount provided by the Committee will increase the 1990 program level by \$1.2 million, when combined with the \$6,904,000 1991 advance appropriation provided last year.

Treatment grants to crisis areas

The Committee provides \$35,000,000 for the treatment grants to crisis areas program, which is \$2,915,000 above the Administration request and \$5,302,000 above the 1990 appropriation. This program,

begun in 1990, provides financial and technical assistance to selected urban areas with a high prevalence of drug abuse. Assistance is intended to improve the quality of drug treatment services and to promote necessary coordination among public and private service agencies to ensure better attention to the rehabilitation needs of clients.

Treatment improvement grants

The bill includes \$50,000,000 for treatment improvement grants, which is \$35,569,000 below the Administration request and \$10,403,000 above the 1990 appropriation. These categorical grants are focused on treatment for high risk populations, including adolescents, rural and ethnic minorities, and residents of public housing projects, as well as on treatment program enhancements for the criminal justice system. The Committee believes the funds provided will permit an orderly, measured phaseup for this new program.

Direct operations

The bill includes \$4,775,000 for direct operations. This is an increase of \$2,637,000 over the comparable appropriation for 1990 and \$720,000 over the Administration request. These funds support the management, planning, policy development and coordination functions of the Office for Treatment Improvement. 62 full-time equivalents will be supported with this funding in 1991. The increase in funding over the request reflects a transfer of 12 full-time equivalents from the Office of the Administrator to operate the block grant programs, which occurred after the budget was submitted to Congress. A corresponding reduction appears in the office of the Administrator.

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

The OSAP was created in 1986 as a focal point for Federal efforts to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. Its responsibilities have grown from its initial grant program for high risk youth to include treatment and prevention programs for pregnant women and infants, community youth activity grants, community-wide prevention programs, and training programs.

The Committee recognizes the need for improved substance abuse education and prevention efforts among at-risk youth in impoverished rural areas with a history of high drop-out and teen-age pregnancy rates. The Committee encourages OSAP to help these communities develop effective prevention programs.

Prevention programs

The Committee provides \$99,000,000 for prevention demonstration programs, which is \$12,686,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$1,057,000 above the Administration request. This activity includes grants for high-risk youth and for pregnant addicts and their infants. In addition, these funds support conference grants and program contracts. High-risk youth grants focus on the development of intervention models that address both personal psychosocial risk factors, as well as various environmental risk factors. Grants for pregnant addicts attempt to develop community-based,

comprehensive methods for preventing drug abuse among pregnant women, as well as for treating pregnant drug abusers.

Community youth activity program

The Committee includes \$20,660,000 for the community youth activity program, which is the same as the Administration request and \$862,000 above the 1990 appropriation. This program is comprised of projects of national significance, block grants to States, and competitive State grants. By law, five percent of the funds must be reserved for projects of national significance, with about 25 percent reserved for the block grant program. Discretionary grants are to have a particular focus, such as reinvolverment of dropouts in educational or recreational activities; outreach for high-risk individuals; and youth involved with gangs.

Community prevention grants

The Committee has included \$60,000,000 for community prevention grants, which is \$41,650,000 below the Administration request and \$10,504,000 above the 1990 appropriation. These program grants stimulate the formation of local coalitions, consortia, and partnerships for the purpose of developing comprehensive, multidisciplinary drug abuse prevention systems within local communities. The Committee believes the funds provided will support a controlled phaseup of this new program, which was first funded in 1990.

Training

The Committee provides \$26,035,000 for training activities in 1991, which is \$859,000 below the Administration request and the same as the amount available for this purpose in 1990. This activity supports continuing education in substance abuse prevention for counselors, health professionals, social workers and community organization staff; training of faculty at health professions institutions to develop curriculum models for their schools; and training to increase the pool of substance abuse counselors. The Committee encourages OSAP to place a high priority on expanding the number of qualified substance abuse counselors.

Direct operations

The Committee includes \$14,745,000 for direct operations, which is \$2,951,000 above the 1990 level and the same as the Administration request. This activity supports the program development, monitoring, and management staff for all Office for Substance Abuse Prevention programs. This funding level will support 135 full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee encourages the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention to continue to coordinate inter-agency drug prevention projects, and to continue to work with the National Crime Prevention Council in developing national school- and community-based teen drug abuse prevention programs.

Treatment outcome evaluations

The Committee provides \$8,335,000 for treatment outcome evaluations, which is \$532,000 more than the 1990 appropriation and

the same as the Administration request. This research, which is conducted by both NIDA and NIAAA, studies the matching of patients to treatment modalities, the long-term effect of drug and alcohol treatment, and approaches for aftercare and rehabilitation.

Buildings and facilities

The bill includes \$3,126,000 for repairs and improvements to ADAMHA intramural research facilities, which is \$2,930,000 above the 1990 level and the same as the budget request. Funds provided will support repairs and improvements to meet health and safety requirements, as well as animal facility accreditation standards. \$1,600,000 of the total will be used to renovate AIDS laboratories to meet biological safety standards for handling HIV-infected samples.

Office of the Administrator

The bill provides \$11,669,000 for program management activities in the Office of the Administrator. This is an increase of \$1,395,000 over the 1990 appropriation and \$720,000 less than the budget request. This recommendation will support the staff responsible for the overall direction and management of ADAMHA, including administrative management, program planning and evaluation, program coordination and public affairs. Funds will also support required payments for St. Elizabeths Worker Compensation. Funds provided will finance 161 full-time equivalent positions. The reduction below the request reflects the transfer of 12 full-time equivalents to the Office for Treatment Improvement, which has been described in that section of the report.

The Committee applauds recent advances in molecular biology and neuroscience toward understanding the mechanisms of dependence and mental illness. The Committee also encourages the agency to increase support at its research institutes for social and behavioral science research.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The bill includes \$12,000,000 for a grant to the District of Columbia to fund the declining Federal subsidy for the hospital. This amount satisfies the requirement of Public Law 98-621 under which the hospital was transferred to District government control on October 1, 1987. 1991 is the last year for which this payment is authorized. The \$12,000,000 provided is the same as the Administration request, and \$6,000,000 less than the 1990 appropriation. The hospital continues to be eligible to receive payment from other Federal sources such as Medicare, Medicaid, block grants, and reimbursements for the care of Federal beneficiaries. The District of Columbia is also authorized to receive direct appropriations for establishing and maintaining a comprehensive mental health system.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

The bill includes \$61,270,000, an increase of \$3,836,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$17,469,000 over the amount available for 1990. The Committee has deferred consideration of

the adolescent family life program because authorizing legislation has not been enacted.

Disease prevention and health promotion

For the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Committee recommends \$4,461,000, the budget request and an increase of \$21,000 over the amount available for 1990. This office is the central point within the Department for coordination of policies and programs in health promotion, including education of the public about behavioral and environmental changes that will enhance the prospects for good health.

Physical fitness and sports

For the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, the Committee recommends \$1,499,000, the budget request and a reduction of \$969,000 from the amount available for 1990. This activity received a one-time appropriation of \$988,000 for a special purpose in 1990. The purpose of the physical fitness and sports activity is to encourage the public to improve health through participation in physical fitness and sports activities.

Minority health

The bill includes \$14,962,000 for the Office of Minority Health, the budget request and \$11,016,000 over the 1990 appropriation. The Office of Minority Health is the focal point for the implementation and monitoring of recommendations of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health and for the formulation and development of policy issues affecting minority health. The Committee has approved the significant increases requested in the budget, including \$10,000,000 for the Secretary's Minority Health Improvement Initiative and \$1,000,000 for the re-examination of the report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health.

National Vaccine Program

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 for the National Vaccine Program that was established by Public Law 99-660. This is an increase of \$3,086,000 over the budget request and \$4,105,000 over 1990.

These funds will support the National Vaccine Program Office and clinical field trials and research activities related to the development and introduction of improved (acellular) vaccines. These resources are in addition to those provided in the budgets of the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and the Food and Drug Administration.

Vaccines are the safest, cheapest, and most effective means of preventing many infectious diseases. Global eradication of smallpox is a dramatic example of the effective use of vaccines. Appropriate use of vaccines can eliminate the occurrence of many diseases within the United States (e.g., rubella, poliomyelitis, diphtheria) and markedly reduce the incidence of others (e.g., pertussis, hepatitis B, influenza). Dramatic reductions in vaccine-preventable diseases have occurred in the United States but many of the currently achievable goals have not yet been reached. Recent advances in

molecular biology and biotechnology have made possible the development of new vaccines and improvements in the efficiency and safety of existing immunization products.

Public Health Service Management

For Public Health Service Management, the bill includes \$21,825,000, an increase of \$750,000 over the request and an increase of \$2,449,000 over 1990. This activity provides support for the Assistant Secretary for Health to assure effective guidance, leadership, and direction of the Public Health Service programs. The funds will support 274 full-time-equivalent staff, the same as 1990.

The Committee is aware that the Public Health Service has been providing modest funding support, through an interagency agreement with the Department of Defense, for the planning activities of the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The Committee has provided \$750,000 to enable the Assistant Secretary for Health to continue and expand PHS support and participation in planning for the National Museum of Health and Medicine. The Committee will not consider appropriations in future years for this project.

No funds are provided or to be used for the reorganization of the Public Health Service regional offices, prior to approval of a reprogramming request.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) is a debilitating disorder affecting many Americans. The Centers for Disease Control and several of the National Institutes of Health have been actively involved in research on this disorder and substantial progress has been made. However, identification of the cause and possible treatments for the disease remains elusive and serves as a source of obvious frustration to CFS sufferers. The Committee notes that the CDC has termed the disorder an "emerging epidemic" and that the National Governors' Association recently adopted a resolution calling for a stronger federal research effort on CFS. The Committee believes that the Office of the Assistant Secretary should recognize CFS as a major health problem and should work to coordinate a Department-wide strategy to accelerate the CFS research and information dissemination effort.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

The Committee recommends a total of \$8,523,000 for AIDS activities within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. This is an increase of \$847,000 over 1990 and the same as the budget request. This includes \$3,935,000 and 33 full-time equivalent staff for National AIDS Program Coordination and \$4,588,000 for the Office of Minority Health.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits the bill provides an estimated \$118,116,000, the budget estimate and an increase of \$5,512,000 over the amount estimated for 1990. This is an indefinite appropriation account. This activity provides for mandatory payments to Public Health Service commissioned officers who have retired for age, disability, or specified period of service in accordance

with provisions of law. Provision is also made for the cost of medical care provided in non-Public Health Service facilities to dependents of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The bill includes \$68,579,000 in general funds, an increase of \$29,453,000 over the budget request and \$18,811,000 over 1990. In addition, Medicare trust funds are provided in the amount of \$6,037,000, a reduction of \$23,000,000 from the request and the same as 1990.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) was established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. The purpose of the Agency is to enhance the quality, appropriateness, and effectiveness of health care services and improve access to service by establishing a broad base of scientific research and by promoting improvements in clinical practice and in the organization, financing, and delivery of health care services.

AHCPR succeeds the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment as the primary source of Federal support for research on medical treatment effectiveness, general health services, and health care technology. The budget includes five activities: (1) Medical Treatment Effectiveness Program; (2) General Health Services Research and Technology Assessment; (3) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) health services research; (4) Dissemination; and (5) Program Support.

For the Medical Treatment Effectiveness Program, the bill includes \$48,518,000, an increase of \$10,982,000 over the 1990 level. The purpose of this program is to improve the effectiveness and appropriateness of health care services and procedures through better understanding of the effects of health care practices on patient outcomes. Evidence shows that health care practitioners will change their practice patterns to reflect the best clinical knowledge available. Further, it is in the general public interest to direct health care resources toward those health care practices known to be effective. The program will involve formal collaboration with other agencies of the Public Health Service and the Health Care Financing Administration. It will build on work already funded, linking Federal research, data, and educational resources with those of professional and research communities. Grants and contracts will be awarded to evaluate the outcomes, effectiveness, and appropriateness of current strategies of prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and clinical management of health conditions, including the appropriate use of prescription drugs. The results of the outcomes research program will be available for dissemination to professional and lay audiences, to providers and patients, to employers, insurers, and policymakers.

The Committee has heard testimony on the need to study the effectiveness of chiropractic treatment. The Committee encourages the Department to consider such study, and requests that the Department be prepared to present testimony on this topic during the Fiscal Year 1992 hearings.

The bill provides \$26,098,000 for general health services research and technology assessment, including \$10,505,000 for HIV-related research. The research program supports investigator-initiated, peer-reviewed health services research projects to inform and assist health care decision makers in meeting society's health services needs. The agency develops new knowledge through health services research by testing the assumptions on which current health policies and practices are based and examining new ways to organize, finance, and deliver health services. AHCPR supports and conducts research on specific health care technologies, methods to improve technology assessment, and ways to monitor and affect the introduction and use of health care technologies. The term "health care technology" includes drugs, devices, and procedures used in providing health services and the organizational and supportive systems through which health care is delivered.

The Committee is aware that automation of patient information can contribute to reducing administrative costs and improving quality of care in hospitals. In 1975, the National Center for Health Services Research conducted a study evaluating the implementation of a hospital information system in a general community hospital. Within the funds appropriated, the Committee encourages the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to conduct a follow-up study, patterned after the 1975 study, on how comprehensive hospital information systems can affect cost control, nursing shortages, liability and other quality of care issues.

In addition, an amount of \$13,776,000 will be available to the agency from the so-called one-percent evaluation setaside in the Public Health Service. These funds will be used, as they have been in the past, to support the National Medical Expenditure Survey and the Hospital Studies Program. In establishing this amount, the Committee has limited the amount that may be available to the new agency from the evaluation setaside. The basic law would permit the automatic transfer of \$40,776,000 from other agencies of the Public Health Service. The funds would be taken from the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. The Committee has limited this transfer because it does not wish to see the budgets of these important agencies diminished and because it believes that it is more appropriate to consider the budget of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research through the normal appropriations process as is done with all other health research activities. In limiting funding from the evaluation setaside, the Committee has replaced funds where it believed that this was justified. The net effect of this action is that funding for medical treatment effectiveness will be increased by \$10.9 million over 1990, but funding for regular health services research is limited to approximately the same level as fiscal year 1989, which is \$19.8 million below the 1990 level and \$20.5 million less than the President's request.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

The bill includes \$45,014,966,000 for the mandatory Federal share of State Medicaid costs in fiscal year 1991. This amount includes \$10,400,000,000 which was advance funded in the 1990 appropriation. In addition, the bill provides an advance appropriation of \$12,400,000,000 for program costs in the first quarter of fiscal year 1992. The bill also includes indefinite budget authority for unanticipated costs in 1991.

The amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1991 is \$113,457,000 above the amount requested by the President and \$4,785,464,000 over the comparable amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990. The Committee has rejected proposed bill language prohibiting the use of Medicaid funds for survey and certification activities. Such a proposal would require a change in the authorizing statute to permit user fees to be assessed for these activities.

Federal Medicaid grants reimburse States for 50 to 83 percent (depending on per capita income) of their expenditures in providing health care for individuals whose income and assets fall below specified levels. States have broad authority within the law to set eligibility, coverage and payment levels. It is estimated that nearly 26.2 million low income individuals will receive health care services in 1991 under the Medicaid program.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

The bill includes \$37,056,000,000 for the Payments to the Health Care Trust Funds account. This is an increase of \$717,500,000 above the 1990 level and is the same as the amount requested by the President under current law. This entitlement account includes the general fund subsidy to the Medicare Part B trust fund as well as other reimbursements to the Part A trust fund for benefits and related administrative costs which have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions. \$36,451,000,000 of the amount recommended is for the Part B subsidy, which currently supports 75 percent of this program's costs.

The Committee calls to the attention of the Secretary the recent General Accounting Office report entitled, "Rural Hospitals: Federal Leadership and Targeted Programs Needed." This report identifies as one of several problems faced by rural hospitals their competitive disadvantage because they do not have the volume of services to purchase supplies in bulk or to negotiate favorable prices in procuring equipment or maintenance contracts. The Committee urges the Secretary to take whatever steps are appropriate to encourage the development of group purchasing arrangements among hospitals in rural areas or to take other actions which will maintain hospital services in rural areas.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The bill includes \$104,966,000 in general funds and \$2,026,638,000 in trust funds for Federal administration of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is \$186,190,000 more than the comparable

amount available for this purpose for fiscal year 1990 and \$227,554,000 above the Administration request.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The bill includes \$69,000,000 for research and demonstrations, with \$13,000,000 of this amount supported by general funds and \$56,000,000 provided from trust funds. This total is \$33,000,000 above the amount requested by the Administration and \$19,000,000 above the comparable amount provided in 1990. These funds support a variety of studies and demonstrations in such areas as measurement of quality of care, refinement of the Medicare hospital prospective payment system and physician payments, long-term care, and utilization of medical services.

The bill includes \$23,000,000 for the rural hospital transition grant program. These grants assist rural hospitals that are experiencing severe financial difficulties, in part because of changes in the Medicare program such as the prospective payment system. Hospitals use these grants to plan and implement changes in the type of services they provide in order to remain fiscally viable. The funds provided will support the second year costs of grants made in 1990 and the third year costs of grants made in 1989, as well as about 100 new grants.

The bill also includes \$10,000,000 for the essential access community hospitals/rural primary care hospitals program which was authorized in the 1989 Reconciliation Act. No funding was requested for this program by the Administration. The program will provide grants to States to plan and implement rural health care networks and grants to hospitals to finance the costs of converting to essential access or rural primary care hospitals.

The Committee has not included bill language proposed by the Administration to clarify that this appropriation is to be the sole source of funding for the administrative costs of agency research projects, unless specifically authorized elsewhere. The Committee does, however, support this concept in its general application.

Medicare contractors

The bill provides \$1,583,000,000 to support Medicare claims processing contracts. This is the same as the amount requested by the Administration and an increase of \$128,986,000 over the amount of funds provided in fiscal year 1990. \$136,500,000 of this amount has been placed in a contingency reserve for unexpected operating costs, compared to the Administration request of \$173,000,000.

The Medicare program is administered largely by contractors who are responsible for paying Medicare beneficiaries and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. In addition to processing claims, these contractors are also responsible for identifying and recovering Medicare overpayments, as well as reviewing claims for questionable utilization patterns and medical necessity. In addition, contractors provide information and technical support both to providers and beneficiaries regarding the administration of the Medicare program.

The Administration proposes an unusually large contingency fund, of which \$36.5 million is projected to be outlaid. The Committee has transferred the \$36,500,000 into operating expenses

from the contingency fund so that the funding will be available to the agency without further administrative action. This reduces funds in the contingency to historical levels consistent with truly unanticipated costs. The Committee has modified the bill language regarding the use of the contingency fund to make clear that it may be released for any unanticipated costs, such as increases in claims volume or postage costs.

State survey and certification

The bill includes \$163,436,000 for State inspection of nursing homes and other facilities serving Medicare beneficiaries. This is \$65,753,000 above the total available for this purpose in 1990. Of this amount, \$8,336,000 is provided from general funds and \$155,100,000 is from trust funds. An additional \$113.5 million is provided for this function in the Medicaid program account.

The purpose of this activity is to ensure that institutions and agencies providing care to Medicare patients meet acceptable standards of quality and safety. The Committee has increased funding above the 1990 level so that new legislative review requirements can be met.

The Committee has not accepted the Administration's proposal to eliminate Federal funding for survey and certification activities and convert the system to a user fee-financed operation. This would require a major change to authorizing legislation which is beyond the jurisdiction of this Committee. Accordingly, the Committee rejects the President's proposal to create a revolving fund for survey and certification user fees. The Committee does assume, however, the implementation of user fees for certification of clinical laboratories, as required under section 353 of the Public Health Service Act, and provides bill language making these user fees available within the Program Management account until expended.

Federal administration

The bill includes \$316,168,000 to support Federal administrative activities related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is \$31,118,000 above the Administration request and a decrease of \$27,549,000 below the amount available in 1990. \$83,630,000 of this amount is provided from general funds and \$232,538,000 is supported by trust funds. This appropriation will support 4,127 full-time equivalent positions, the same number as requested by the Administration and 110 above the 1990 level. 100 of these positions will be financed by clinical laboratory certification fees. 170 full-time equivalents are added for expanded survey and certification activities, 65 full-time equivalents are added for implementation of the 1989 Reconciliation Act, and the total is reduced by 125 full-time equivalents no longer required for implementation of catastrophic health insurance. The amount provided for Federal administration assumes savings from the clinical laboratory user fees collected under current law, but not the \$31,118,000 in savings associated with the Administration's proposed law user fees.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

The Committee does not provide funding for costs associated with the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Loan and Loan Guarantee Fund. This amount is the same as the Administration request, and \$4,930,000 less than the 1990 appropriation.

The Fund was established in 1975 to provide working capital during the initial operating period of an HMO, when financial deficits were expected. Direct loans were made to HMOs from the Fund and, as made, were sold, with a guarantee, to the Federal Financing Bank. The Fund also guaranteed the repayments of loans made by private lenders to HMOs. The last loan commitments were made in 1983, and, by law, none can be made after 1986.

HCFA does not anticipate the need for an appropriation until 1993 to repay the Federal Financing Bank for accrued prepayment penalties and interest payments.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

The bill includes \$46,958,000 for mandatory payments necessary to compensate the Social Security system for cash benefits paid out, but for which no payroll tax is received. This is the same amount requested in the budget and a decrease of \$145,010,000 from the amount available in FY 1990. These funds reimburse the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) and Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Funds for special payments to certain uninsured persons, costs incurred administering pension reform activities, and interest lost on the value of benefit checks issued but not negotiated. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The amount provided includes \$25,458,000 for the cost of special payments to certain uninsured persons. These individuals, a declining population, attained retirement age before they could accumulate sufficient wage credits to qualify for benefits under the normal retirement formulas. Also included in this account is \$1,500,000 for reimbursements to the trust funds for administrative costs incurred in providing private pension plan information to individuals, and \$20,000,000 to reimburse the trust funds for the value of the interest for benefit checks issued but not negotiated.

The fiscal year 1991 appropriation decrease reflects the implementation of Public Law 100-86 which credits the value of unnegotiated checks directly to the trust funds from Treasury's general fund. Interest lost to the trust funds on unnegotiated checks continues to be funded through this appropriation.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

The bill includes \$841,081,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners in FY 1991, including \$215,000,000 advance funded in FY 1990. This is the same amount requested in the budget and \$29,172,000 less than the current estimate for FY 1990.

This appropriation provides for cash benefits to miners who are disabled because of black lung disease, and to widows and children of miners. The Social Security Administration was responsible for taking, processing, and paying claims for miners' benefits filed from December 30, 1969 through June 30, 1973. Since that time it has continued to take claims, but forwards most of them to the Department of Labor for adjudication and payment. The Social Security Administration retains jurisdiction for some new claims for survivors of miners and will continue to pay benefits and maintain the beneficiary roll for the lifetime of all persons who filed during its jurisdiction. During FY 1991, there are expected to be about 205,000 miners, widows, and dependents who will be receiving monthly benefits which are paid by the Social Security Administration from this appropriation. The basic black lung benefit is 37½ percent of the amount paid to Federal employees in step 1 of grade GS-2. In addition to funds for FY 1991, the bill also includes an advance appropriation of \$203,000,000 for the first quarter of FY 1992.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

The bill provides \$15,158,594,000 for FY 1991 for the Supplemental Security Income program including \$3,157,000,000 advance funded in FY 1990. This is \$3,000,000 above the request, and \$2,863,836,000 more than the comparable estimate of \$12,294,758,000 for FY 1990.

These funds are used to pay Federal cash benefits to approximately 4.3 million aged, blind, and disabled persons with little or no income. The maximum monthly Federal benefit payable in FY 1991 under present law is estimated to be \$401 for an individual and \$601 for an eligible couple. In addition to federal benefits, the Social Security Administration administers a program of supplementary State benefits for those States which choose to participate.

The funds are also used to reimburse the trust funds for the administrative costs of the program with a final settlement by the end of the subsequent year required by law, support the referral and monitoring of certain disabled SSI recipients who are drug addicts or alcoholics and to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation services for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients.

The appropriation increases in 1991 to reflect 12 monthly benefit payments in 1991 as compared to 11 in 1990. Additionally, there is a one-time increase in budget authority related to a change in the procedure for accounting for overpayments. Overpayment collections will no longer be used to offset costs to this appropriation but will be deposited into the treasury.

The bill includes \$5,275,000 for research and demonstration activities which is \$3,000,000 more than the President's request and the same as the 1990 appropriation. The increased funds are to be used to continue a program initiated in 1990 to provide outreach to potential SSI recipients, particularly the elderly. This population is often in need of cash assistance but does not apply for benefits both because of the stigma attached to government aid but also because of a lack of knowledge about eligibility. The Committee expects these funds to be targeted to economically disadvantaged popula-

tions with high levels of non-participation in the SSI program, and in areas of limited accessibility due to rural location or language barriers. These demonstrations should continue to use a combination of direct services along with grants and cooperative agreements with organizations such as the existing network of area agencies on aging. The Committee believes that these agencies can be a valuable resource in this effort. The Commissioner should consider the activities described under section 155 of the Older Americans Act in carrying out the program. The Committee encourages the Commissioner to determine the outreach approaches most effective in addressing the barriers to participation by potential SSI eligible individuals.

In addition to the funds for FY 1991 the bill also includes an advance appropriation of \$3,550,000,000 for the first quarter of FY 1992.

Zebley cases

The Supreme Court recently ruled in *Sullivan v. Zebley* that there must be a functional assessment of each child who applies for SSI disability benefits before the Social Security Administration can deny a child's claim. This invalidated the more stringent regulatory standards for childhood disability, under which children had to have impairments that either met the severity criteria of specific listings of impairments, or that were medically equal to listed impairments. Pursuant to the Court's decision, the Social Security Administration is currently preparing new regulations for determining disability in children under the age of 18. When these regulations are complete, the Social Security Administration will redetermine previously denied disability claims. However, the lower court to which the Supreme Court remanded this case for further proceedings, has not issued a final ruling as to the retroactive date of original applications now eligible for redeterminations, as well as other issues having budget impacts. Consequently, at this time, the budgetary impact of the *Zebley* decision has not been determined, and the Committee has not provided additional funds to implement this new requirement. The Committee expects the Administration to submit a supplemental appropriation request for this purpose and to be notified at the earliest possible date after cost estimates for beneficiary payments and administrative expenses have been determined. Prior to enactment of a supplemental, the Committee would be willing to consider a reprogramming request to address any immediate shortfalls if they occur.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill includes authority to spend \$4,166,974,000 in FY 1991 from the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration. This is the amount requested in the budget and is an increase of \$329,585,000 over the comparable FY 1990 limitation amount of \$3,837,389,000.

These funds support approximately 63,625 FTEs, computer support, resources for State disability agencies which make initial and continuing disability determinations, and other administrative costs. About 42 million beneficiaries receive a Social Security or

Supplemental Security Income check each month and cash payments are expected to reach \$272.2 billion during FY 1991.

The year to year increase is primarily to fund the built-in costs of maintaining staffing, computers, telephones, facilities and related support services at current levels. These increases are driven by pay raises, within-grade increases and promotions, as well as increased costs for retirement benefits, health benefits, rent, postage, medical costs, printing and supplies.

The Committee remains concerned as to the staffing level at which the Social Security Administration is operating. The Commissioner testified that SSA employees are stretched very thin after a 6-year period of downsizing during which the staffing level was reduced by 17,000 FTE's or 21 percent, and overtime and student employment programs were reduced by 4,600 workyears. While the impact of this reduction has largely been offset by a substantial investment in computerization and productivity improvements which have allowed service delivery, as measured by the Social Security Administration and General Accounting Office, to improve during this period, problems attributable to shortages of staff resources continue to exist. These problems, as evidenced in SSA's 1989 Onsite Process Review, include staffing imbalances across offices, poor morale, and high stress levels for employees struggling to keep up with their workload. While overall public satisfaction remains high, the consequences of these internal problems have been manifested in instances of diminished service to the public such as longer waiting times, a reduction in personal contacts outside the office, high busy signal rates for the 800 number telephone service and increasing post-entitlement case backlogs.

Additional funding made available to the Social Security Administration in 1990 from the contingency reserve has in part been applied toward increasing staff. The Social Security Administration expects to reach an annualized staffing level of 62,875 FTE by the end of 1990, which is the staffing level supported by the 1991 budget request. The Committee believes that additional positions are justified and expects SSA to reprogram up to \$25 million from funds provided in the bill to add an additional 1,500 positions in 1991 (+750 FTE assuming a six month lapse rate). This will produce a 1991 staffing level of approximately 63,625 FTE, and a 1992 annualized base of 64,375 FTE. Funds may be reprogrammed from within the base or from increases provided in 1991 for items such as new furniture, building services, office automation and systems integration services project.

Additionally, the Committee is aware of a report of the Inspector General which concluded that there are insufficient bilingual staff to meet the needs of non-English speaking clients, and the Committee encourages the Social Security Administration to increase the number of bilingual staff in the field offices.

The Social Security Administration's estimates of workyear requirements are built upon past workload experience of the time it took to process each unit of work, as revised by estimates of future workloads and management, procedural and automation improvements. These estimates do not reflect the time it *should* take to carry out a particular task. In order to determine appropriate staff resource requirements, the Committee encourages the Social Secu-

rity Administration to work with the General Accounting Office and report back to the Committee on the ability to develop a work force planning system using engineered time standards for its largest and most important workloads.

Individuals suffering from chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) continue to encounter difficulties in applying for Social Security disability. The Committee directs the Social Security Administration to do everything necessary to facilitate a consistent national policy for resolving disability claims filed by persons apparently suffering from CFS. SSA is encouraged to ensure that claims are evaluated by staff who are fully informed of the latest medical information on CFS.

The Committee is aware of and supportive of plans by the Commissioner to provide access to hearings and appeals offices by designating new office locations in areas of the country which can improve services. This includes the decision made earlier this year by the Commissioner to establish a new office to serve areas of Northern Mississippi. The bill includes sufficient funds to fully support this initiative.

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$14,037,466,000 for programs administered by the Family Support Administration. These programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), child support enforcement, Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Training, low income home energy assistance (LIHEAP), refugee and entrant assistance, community services activities and State legalization impact assistance grants (SLIAG). Funding has been deferred for the refugee program, LIHEAP, and community services activities which have not been reauthorized for fiscal year 1991.

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

The bill includes authority to spend \$12,657,246,000 during fiscal year 1991 for Family Support Payments to States. This is \$964,694,000 more than the comparable appropriation for 1990, and the same as the President's request. The fiscal year 1991 amount includes \$3,000,000,000 in advance funding that was provided in 1990. Consistent with historical practice, the Committee has also included \$3,300,000,000 for advance funding of the first quarter of fiscal year 1992, as well as indefinite appropriations authority to prevent any disruption in payments in fiscal year 1991.

This appropriation combines funding for the assistance payments and child support enforcement programs. The assistance payments programs are administered by State welfare agencies under individual plans developed by each State consistent with Federal requirements. The largest of the programs is AFDC, which provides basic cash benefits for needy children. The Federal government, on average, finances 55 percent of the cash benefits provided to AFDC households. The Child Support Enforcement program was created to locate absent parents, to enforce their support obligations, and to establish paternity. The Federal government provides 86 percent of the costs incurred by State and local governments in administering the program.

The amount provided includes \$489 million for child care expenses authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act for participants in the JOBS program and transitional child care for up to 12 months for former AFDC recipients who have left the rolls due to increased income from employment. Of this amount, \$13 million is provided for the child care standards and licensure grants authorized in the Family Support Act of 1988.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR AFDC WORK PROGRAMS

The Committee provides \$1,000,000,000 for payments to States for AFDC work programs, which is the same as the Administration request. This is the second year of funding for the JOBS Training Program established under section 201 of the Family Support Act of 1988. JOBS programs must be operating in all States by the end of fiscal year 1990, at which time existing AFDC work programs and the WIN program will be repealed. State JOBS programs must include educational activities, including high school or equivalent education, basic and remedial education, and education for those with limited English proficiency. The programs must also provide job skills training, job readiness, and job development and placement, along with at least two of the following: group and individual job search, on-the-job training, work supplementation, and community work experience.

STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 established a four-year program of State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants to offset costs incurred by State and local governments in providing certain public assistance, public health assistance and educational services to aliens legalized under that law. The Act appropriated, for each of fiscal years 1988 through 1991, \$1,000,000,000, minus the Federal cost of providing certain assistance programs to these aliens. As a result, annual appropriations action is not required.

The Administration requested bill language that would have reduced the automatic appropriation to States by \$537,403,000 in 1991, and also eliminated the amount which was provided as an advance appropriation for 1992 in the 1990 bill. The Committee has not approved this bill language.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Committee includes \$81,200,000 for Program Administration. This is \$2,000,000 above the Administration request and \$4,253,000 below the comparable appropriation for 1990. This account provides resources for the Family Support Administration to administer the various programs under its jurisdiction, as well as to conduct research and evaluation studies.

The Committee provides for a staffing level of 1,029 full-time equivalent positions, which is the same level requested by the President.

The Committee rejects the Administration request to amend through bill language the Social Security Act to permit the Family Support Administration to collect fees from State and local governments which use the Federal Parent Locator Service on behalf of

AFDC clients. However, the Committee has included bill language which allows currently authorized Federal Parent Locator Service user fees which are charged on behalf of non-AFDC clients to be retained in the FSA program administration account, rather than being credited directly to the general fund of the treasury.

The Committee has also included bill language which extends the availability of funding appropriated in 1990 for the Interstate Child Support Commission through the end of fiscal year 1991.

The Committee has provided an additional \$2,000,000 for research and evaluations over the amount requested by the President. This will allow the initiation of studies and demonstrations that were authorized in the Family Support Act of 1988.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The bill includes \$2,800,000,000, the same as the budget request and the full amount authorized for fiscal year 1991. The 1990 appropriation was the same.

The social services block grant program is designed to encourage each State, as far as practicable, to furnish a variety of social services best suited to the needs of individuals residing within the State. Beginning with fiscal year 1982 the social services block grant replaced grants to States for social services, child day care, and State and local training.

Social services block grant funds are distributed to the territories in the same ratio such funds were allocated to territories in 1981. The remainder of the appropriation is distributed to the States and the District of Columbia according to relative State population.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The bill includes \$1,423,217,000, an increase of \$95,116,000 over the budget request considered and \$152,306,000 over the 1990 comparable appropriation.

The Committee has deferred consideration of appropriations for the Headstart program, child development associate scholarships, dependent care planning and development and the developmental disabilities program because authorizing legislation for them was not enacted when the Committee reported the bill.

Comprehensive child development centers

The Committee has included \$24,668,000 for the Comprehensive Child Development Program. This is the same as 1990 and is the amount requested in the budget. The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to projects on a multiyear basis, that

(1) are designed to encourage intensive, comprehensive, integrated, and continuous supportive services for infants and young children from low-income families from birth until they reach public school age;

(2) will enhance their physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development and provide support to their parents and other family members; and

(3) target services on infants and young children from families who have incomes below the poverty line and who, because of environmental, health, or other factors, need intensive and comprehensive supportive services to enhance their development.

Under the program, the Secretary is authorized to make operating grants to eligible agencies in rural and urban areas. Twenty-two projects are currently operating. The Committee is encouraged by the operation of this program to date and strongly endorses its goals.

Child abuse

For child abuse prevention and treatment, the Committee recommends \$40,000,000, an increase of \$10,021,000 over fiscal year 1990 and over the budget request. The total amount recommended includes \$20,000,000 for State grants, \$15,000,000 for discretionary projects and \$5,000,000 for challenge grants. The programs attempt to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement. The Committee has provided a significant increase for these programs because the problem of child abuse appears to be increasing substantially.

Family violence

The Committee recommends \$13,273,000 for family violence prevention and services, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the amount available for 1990 and over the budget request. This program is designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting States in efforts to prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and to provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to State and local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies), nonprofit private organizations, and persons seeking such assistance. The Committee believes that the increase provided will significantly increase assistance available to victims of this tragedy.

Runaway and homeless youth

The bill includes \$60,668,000 for runaway and homeless youth activities, an increase of \$7,215,000 over the amount available for 1990 and over the budget request. The basic program, for which the bill includes \$36,000,000, is intended to help address the needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families through support of activities sponsored by State and local governments and private nonprofit agencies. Grants are used to develop and strengthen community-based facilities which are outside the law enforcement structure and the juvenile justice system. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act mandates that funds for this program be allocated to each State on the basis of its youth population under 18 years of age in proportion to the national total. Runaway Youth programs have been very successful in reuniting runaway children with their families and preventing runaways which, in turn, decreases the number of high school dropouts, incidents of juvenile drug abuse,

crime and incarceration. The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,215,000 for this program to assist in meeting the needs of a growing number of runaway and homeless youth.

The Committee has provided \$9,867,000 for the transitional living program for homeless youth which was initiated last year. The new program was created to serve those young people who cannot return home. Funds will be used to provide appropriate shelter and services for up to 18 months for youths ages 16-20 who have no safe available living arrangements. Services will be designed to help youth move towards self-sufficient and independent living, and to prevent long-term dependency on social services. In addition to shelter, such services may include education, vocational training, basic life skills, interpersonal skills building, and mental and physical health care. Grants will be available to public and private programs.

In addition, the bill includes \$14,801,000 for the drug education and prevention program for runaway and homeless youth. The purpose of this program is to reduce and prevent the illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth. This is carried out through research, demonstration and service grants awarded to public and private non-profit organizations designed to provide individual, family and group counseling to runaway youth and their families and homeless youth to reduce or prevent drug abuse; to develop and support peer counseling programs; and to develop and support community education programs, including outreach to individual youth.

Youth gang substance abuse

The Committee recommends \$14,801,000 for the funding of a youth gang drug education and prevention program. The purpose of this program is to reduce and prevent the participation of youth gangs in illicit drug activities. It supports programs to promote the involvement of youth in lawful activities; to prevent abuse of drugs by youth and educate youth about the problems associated with such abuses; to support activities of local police departments and other law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach programs; to inform gang members and their families of the availability of drug treatment and rehabilitation services; and to facilitate Federal and State cooperation with local school officials to assist youth who are likely to become involved with gangs to commit drug-related crimes. Additionally, this program provides technical assistance to eligible organizations in planning and implementing drug abuse education, prevention, rehabilitation and referral programs for youth-associated gangs. Particular priority in the award of grants and contracts will be given to applications for projects which will serve areas in which frequent and severe drug-related crimes are committed by youth gangs and projects which clearly demonstrate that they have the broad support of community based organizations in such geographic areas.

Abandoned infants assistance

The Committee recommends \$9,867,000 for the second year of support for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, the same as the budget request and the 1990 appropriation.

The purpose of this program is to provide financial support to public and non-profit private entities to develop, implement, and operate demonstration projects that will prevent the abandonment of infants and young children; identify and address their needs, especially those infected with AIDS; assist such children to reside with their natural families or in foster care, as appropriate; provide respite care for families and caregivers; and recruit and train caregivers. Grantees must establish a care plan and case review system for each child.

Emergency protection grants—substance abuse

The bill includes an initial appropriation of \$20,000,000 to carry out a program authorized last year to provide protective services to children of drug-abusing parents. There was no budget request. The authorization permits the Secretary to support a variety of activities, including: hiring additional personnel, providing specialized training for social and protective services workers, establishing better agency coordination, as well as providing direct services to these children.

The Committee is especially interested in those children who are the subjects of serious neglect by crack cocaine-abusing parents, and who are not ordinarily the immediate concern of overburdened local service agencies focusing on the most critical cases of physically abusive parents. The Committee encourages the Department to carefully consider applications that assist this population of children through multi-disciplinary, multi-agency interventions. The involvement of local education agencies is also encouraged.

Child welfare services

The bill includes \$280,000,000 for child welfare services, an increase of \$27,352,000 over the amount available in 1990 and over the budget request. This program provides grants to States to assist public welfare agencies establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services in order to enable children to remain in their homes under the care of their parents, or, where that is not possible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them. Current law requires States to meet certain conditions in order to receive additional "incentive" funds. The Committee has added a significant amount for this program to help States meet the growing need for child welfare services.

The bill includes \$3,647,000 for child welfare training, the same amount available for 1990, and the budget request. This program provides teaching and traineeship grants to schools of social work to train social workers in the specialty of child welfare.

The bill includes \$13,517,000 for child welfare research, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount available for 1990 and the same as the budget request. This program provides grants and contracts for projects in areas such as child welfare, child care, youth development, and child and family development. The Committee has approved the requested increase of \$6,000,000 to assist the youngest and most vulnerable victims of drugs and HIV by funding innovative projects that demonstrate ways to meet the immediate nonmedical needs of infants born to crack cocaine-using mothers and HIV-infected children. The Committee encourages the Depart-

ment to devote a significant portion of the resources provided for these demonstrations to projects that can provide nonmedical support services through a pediatric primary care setting where infants and children will better maintain direct contact with the health care delivery system.

Adoption opportunities

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for adoption opportunities, an increase of \$6,264,000 over the fiscal 1990 appropriation and over the budget request. This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs. The bill includes \$4,000,000 for post-legal adoption services, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the amount approved for 1990, and \$4,000,000 for minority children placement, an increase of \$3,200,000 over the amount approved for 1990. These increases will help to meet a growing demand for these services.

The Committee recognizes the importance of providing assistance to families who have adopted children with special needs, through well-trained mental health workers. The Committee considers the adoption training and technical assistance program to be crucial in supporting families to improve the probability that the special needs child will not return to an already overburdened foster care system.

Temporary child care/crisis nurseries

The bill includes \$8,328,000 for temporary child care for handicapped children and crisis nurseries. This is the same as the 1990 amount. These funds support demonstration grant programs to help private and public agencies and organizations to (1) provide temporary non-medical child care for handicapped children and children with chronic or terminal illnesses; and (2) provide crisis nurseries and referral to support service for abused or neglected children or children at risk of abuse and neglect.

Programs for the aging

For programs administered by the Administration on Aging, the Committee recommends a total of \$808,273,000, an increase of \$59,777,000 over the budget request and \$60,778,000 over the 1990 appropriation.

The Committee has included \$298,000,000 for support services and centers, an increase of \$25,039,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$26,013,000 over 1990. Funds for this program are awarded to each State with an approved State plan. The formula under title III of the Older Americans Act mandates that no State be allotted less than the total amount allotted to it in fiscal year 1984. The statute also requires that additional funds be distributed on the basis of each State's proportionate share of the total age 60 and over population, with no State receiving less than one-half of one percent of the funds awarded. The funds contained in the bill will support coordinated, comprehensive service delivery systems. The Committee has provided the increased funding because appropriations for this program have not been significantly increased for a number of years.

The bill also includes \$2,000,000 to continue and expand support for the long-term care ombudsman activities, an increase of \$1,025,000 over the amount requested in the budget. In addition, the bill includes initial funding of \$1,000,000 for the elder abuse prevention program authorized by section 371 of the Older Americans Act.

Elder abuse victims represent about 40% of all victims in need of protective services. The ombudsman plays a key role in receiving and investigating complaints of abuse of older Americans in both institutional and domestic settings. Unfortunately, the incidence of elder abuse has increased dramatically in the last decade—up 50% since 1980—and State ombudsmen are hard pressed to respond to the increased need.

For congregate nutrition services the Committee includes \$370,000,000, an increase of \$18,075,000 over the budget request and over the amount available for fiscal year 1990. For home-delivered nutrition services the Committee provides \$90,000,000, an increase of \$11,019,000 over the budget request and the appropriation for fiscal year 1990. Both programs are intended to address some of the difficulties confronting older individuals, namely: nutrition deficiencies due to inadequate income, lack of adequate facilities to prepare foods, and social isolation. About 270 million meals will be provided either in congregate sites or through the home delivery program.

The bill provides \$14,000,000 for grants to Indian tribes. The amount provided is \$1,459,000 over the budget request and over the fiscal year 1990 amount. Funds under this program are awarded to tribal organizations to be used to promote opportunities for older Indians, to secure and maintain independence and self-sufficiency, and to provide transportation, nutrition, health screening and other services to help meet the needs of this population.

The Committee expects the Department to be prudent in awarding new grants under this program so as to ensure that existing grantees' grants are not reduced in order to fund new grants.

For research, training and special projects under title IV of the Older Americans Act the Committee recommends \$27,332,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the amount for 1990 and \$1,000,000 over the budget request. Funds under this program are used to support education and training activities for personnel working in the field of aging and to finance research, development, and demonstration projects. The Committee has added \$1,000,000 to allow the Commissioner on Aging to fund new projects in 1991. Also included is a \$1,000,000 request for a White House Conference on Aging as authorized by the Older Americans Amendments of 1987.

The Committee finds the pool of trained personnel to provide services to a dramatically increasing number of dependent elders has failed to keep pace. Major initiatives are required to train individuals for effective, skilled service to the nation's elders. The Committee believes the Administration should emphasize education and training programs both at universities and at community colleges. The Committee intends the training and education funds should strengthen the capacity for higher education and associate degree programs to provide gerontological training, thereby assuring long-term commitments to personnel development in the aging fields.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to examine the need for a trained workforce to provide services to an increasing population of dependent elders and provide to Congress a preliminary report by January 1, 1991 and a final report by June 1, 1991.

Community-based living arrangements are becoming an increasingly important part of the long-term care for elderly, mentally ill, and disabled populations. There is concern that some board and care residents live in substandard conditions and are vulnerable to fraud, abuse, and neglect. Little information is currently available about the quality and management of board and care homes. Within the increased resources available, the Committee has provided funds to develop and plan a national survey of board and care homes to better identify characteristics which could contribute to substandard conditions.

For frail elderly in-home services the bill includes \$5,756,000, the budget request and the same as was appropriated for 1990. These funds will be used to assist frail older persons in maintaining their independence and self-sufficiency. By supporting the provision of services to frail older people in their homes, the requested funds will help the vulnerable elderly avoid institutionalization and increase their access to needed assistance.

Social services research

The bill includes \$3,975,000 for social services research, an increase of \$500,000 over the budget request and over 1990.

These funds will support research, demonstration, evaluation and dissemination activities. This includes projects of emerging national significance such as those that deal with the collaboration between health and social service delivery systems for children with pediatric AIDS. In addition, these funds will support cross-cutting projects such as those for training family caregivers, and planning for the life-long services needs of individuals with disabilities and the elderly.

The Committee has added \$500,000 over the request to carry out demonstration projects to determine whether use of volunteer senior aides to provide medical assistance and support to families with disabled or chronically ill children contributes to reducing the costs of care for such children. This activity was authorized under section 10404 of the 1989 Reconciliation Act.

Native American programs

The bill includes \$34,200,000, an increase of \$2,489,000 over the amount requested in the budget and over the 1990 appropriation. The Administration for Native Americans assists Indian Tribes and Native American organizations to plan and implement their own long-term strategies for social and economic development. In promoting social and economic self-sufficiency, this organization provides financial assistance through direct grants for individual projects, training and technical assistance, and research and demonstration programs.

The Committee has provided \$1,489,000 over 1990 as a cost-of-living increase. The remaining \$1,000,000 is provided for assistance

to groups who are severely impacted by natural or man-made disasters, such as large oil spills.

Program direction

The Committee has approved \$75,000,000 for program direction expenses, an increase of \$3,851,000 over the budget request and \$6,687,000 over 1990. This amount will support 1,060 full-time equivalent positions and related expenses, an increase of 60 over the current level. The Committee has added 60 FTE's and additional funding to allow the agency to expand and improve its grant monitoring and oversight, particularly in the expanding Headstart program. This agency oversees a large number of categorical grant programs. It must have adequate staff and administrative funding to allow it to do a proper job of program oversight. The amount provided also accommodates various built-in cost increases, such as for Federal pay increases, merit pay, health benefits, travel and communications costs. The Committee admonishes the agency not to use funds appropriated for grant programs to pay for administrative expenses; these expenses should be paid for from this budget activity.

The Committee is aware that the authorizing committees are considering legislation authorizing a longitudinal study of Headstart as part of its reauthorization. The Committee agrees that such a study is needed and urges the Department to proceed with such an effort as expeditiously as possible.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The bill includes \$2,632,192,000, an increase of \$160,909,000 over the amount requested in the budget, and an increase of \$1,257,276,000 over the 1990 appropriation.

The amount includes \$2,421,712,000 for the Foster Care program, which provides maintenance payments for children who must live outside their homes. This is an increase of \$1,221,651,000 over the 1990 level, a large portion of which is for payment of prior-year claims. The 1991 amount reflects increased State claims and a large increase in the average monthly number of children in foster care (from 157,000 in 1989 to 203,000 in 1991). The amount for Foster Care includes \$544,000,000 to pay prior-year claims. There was no appropriation for prior-year claims in 1990. The appropriation for Foster Care recommended by the Committee is sufficient to fund estimated costs under current law. The Committee has not approved the Administration's request to include legislative bill language to place an arbitrary cap on State entitlements; this is clearly a matter for the authorizing committees to decide.

The total also includes \$150,480,000 for Adoption Assistance, which represents an increase of \$25,625,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This program provides an alternative to long, inappropriate stays in foster care by helping to develop permanent placements with caring families. In 1991, all States plus the District of Columbia are expected to use this program. The 1991 amount reflects increased State expenditures and continued growth in the number of children assisted to nearly 52,000.

The Committee has included \$60,000,000, the amount requested and \$10,000,000 over 1990, for the independent living program. This program provides services to foster children age 16 or older to help assist them make the transition to independent living by helping them earn a high school diploma or receive vocational training; receive training in daily living skills such as budgeting, locating housing, career planning and job finding; or otherwise make the transition to independent living. Funds are awarded to States in the form of grants. Each State is eligible to receive a proportion of the funds appropriated that is equal to the State's proportion of the national total of foster children receiving maintenance payments under the title IV-E Foster Care program.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes \$82,250,000 for general departmental management, an increase of \$900,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$2,834,000 over the comparable amount for 1990. Also included is authority to spend \$31,950,000 from the Social Security trust fund, an increase of \$850,000 over the budget request and over the authority granted in 1990.

This appropriation supports those activities that are associated with the Secretary's roles as policy officer and general manager of the Department. The Office of the Secretary also implements Administration and Congressional directives, and provides assistance, direction and coordination to the headquarters, regions and field organizations of the Department.

A total of 1,498 FTE's has been approved, including 760 for the General Counsel. The amount recommended includes built-in increases in personnel compensation and benefits and space rental. The Committee has added \$1,500,000 to the budget request to restore 25 FTE's that were deleted in the Office of General Counsel. The Department's legal workload justifies retaining the staff. In addition, \$250,000 has been added to continue the rural transportation technical assistance activity that was begun in 1990.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes \$53,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$3,012,000 over the 1990 amount. The Committee has also approved a trust fund transfer of \$43,723,000, the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. A total of 1,437 FTE's is provided, the same as 1990.

The Office of the Inspector General was created by law in 1976 to protect the integrity of Departmental programs as well as the health and welfare of beneficiaries served by those programs. Through a comprehensive program of audits, investigations, inspections and program evaluations, the OIG reduces the incidence of fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement, and promotes economy, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the Department.

The amount recommended includes built-in increases for personnel compensation and benefits and space rental.

The Committee has increased the 1991 request for the Office of the Inspector General by \$2,000,000 to finance additional costs of administratively uncontrollable overtime which were mandated by P.L. 101-173.

The Committee looks forward to receiving this fall a second report from the Inspector General concerning cost management issues at the National Institutes of Health. This report should be useful to the Committee during consideration of the fiscal year 1992 budget.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The bill includes \$17,585,000, the amount requested and an increase of \$291,000 over the 1990 level. Also included is authority to transfer \$4,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds, the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount.

The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for enforcing civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination in health and human services programs. OCR implements the civil rights laws through a broad-scale compliance program designed to generate voluntary compliance among all HHS recipients.

The amount recommended includes built-in increases for personnel compensation and benefits and space rental. Increases are partially offset by decreases resulting from attrition and a reduction in information resource management costs. The recommendation provides 325 full-time equivalent positions, the same as the 1990 level.

POLICY RESEARCH

The bill includes \$9,167,000, an increase of \$4,150,000 over the budget request and \$4,166,000 over the amount available in 1990.

The Policy Research account, authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act, is the Department's principal source of policy-relevant data and research on the income sources of low-income populations; the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing and proposed programs; and other issues that cut across agency lines. The program is intended to analyze issues that cannot be carried out by other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity.

The amount recommended includes \$3,150,000 to continue the current operating level of research on poverty.

The bill also includes \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation to undertake demonstration projects that would evaluate alternative approaches for integrating services for young at-risk children, as well as demonstration projects that would evaluate new approaches for helping juvenile offenders make the transition to becoming responsible, independent adults.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The bill includes \$6,225,250,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged programs. This is an increase of \$1,003,278,000 over the 1990 appropriation, and an increase of \$532,700,000 over

the 1991 budget request. This appropriation account includes compensatory education programs authorized under title I, chapter 1, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and two migrant education programs authorized by the Higher Education Act. These amounts do not include chapter 1 handicapped activities which have been considered under the Education for the Handicapped account.

The Committee has given high priority to funding for compensatory education programs. This is based both on the compelling needs of children served by these programs, and on the proven effectiveness of chapter 1 in addressing these problems. This recommendation follows the advice of both the Secretary of Education and the Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee regarding the most effective place to put additional resources for the educational needs of the Nation.

Grants to local educational agencies

Of the amount provided for the chapter 1 program, \$5,690,000,000 is made available for grants to local educational agencies. This is an increase of \$731,000,000 over the budget request and \$921,742,000 above the 1990 level. These grants support supplementary compensatory educational and related services designed to increase the performance of educationally disadvantaged children. Local school districts develop and implement their own programs to meet the needs of their students. About 14,000 local school districts participate in the program, which is serving approximately 5.8 million pupils in 1990. The recommended increase should allow for further expansion of the number of children being served as well as more intensive services for all students.

Financial assistance flows to school districts by formula, based primarily on a State's average per pupil expenditure for public elementary and secondary education, and the number of school-aged children from low-income families. Ten percent of these funds are allocated under the concentration provisions of the statute, as required, with the remaining funds distributed under the basic grant formula. The law requires that each State receive a minimum allowance under the concentration grant formula of \$250,000. This is \$90,000 less than the minimum payable in 1990.

Capital expenses for private school students

Capital expenses grants are authorized to pay some of the additional costs of providing chapter 1 services to children who attend non-public schools. As a result of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1985, in the case of *Aguilar v. Felton*, public school teachers or other employees can no longer be sent to sectarian non-public schools for the purpose of providing chapter 1 services. The capital expenses grants are allocated to States in proportion to the number of non-public school pupils they served under the chapter 1 basic grant program in school year 1984-85. Specific purposes for which these funds may be used include rental of classroom space in neutral sites, rental of mobile vans used for chapter 1 instruction, or transportation of non-public pupils to public schools or neutral sites. The bill includes an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for this pur-

pose for 1991, an increase of \$318,000 over the budget request and the 1990 appropriation.

Even Start

Even Start provides demonstration grants for model programs of joint education of disadvantaged children, aged 1-7 years, who live in chapter 1 target school attendance areas, plus their parents who are eligible to be served under the Adult Education Act. These parents are not in school, are above the State's compulsory school attendance age limit, and have not earned a high school diploma (or equivalent). At appropriation levels below \$50 million, grants are made by the Secretary of Education, through a review panel, and funds are to be equitably distributed among urban and rural areas of the Nation. At appropriations levels above \$50 million, Even Start funds are allocated to the States, generally in proportion to chapter 1 basic grants. In 1990, 54 Even Start grants were made to new projects, and 73 continuation grants were made to projects in their second year of operation. The bill includes a 1991 appropriation of \$60,000,000 for this program, an increase of \$12,000,000 over the budget request, and \$35,799,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This level of funding will convert Even Start to a State formula grant activity.

State agency programs

Chapter 1 also supports grants to State agencies for special educational and related services to children of migratory agricultural workers and fishermen and neglected or delinquent children in State-supported or State-operated institutions. Funds for these programs are allocated to the States through a formula based on the number of eligible students residing within each State and the State's average per pupil expenditure for public elementary and secondary education. In addition to these activities, funds have previously been allocated through this account for services to certain handicapped students. Based on the recommendation of the General Accounting Office, the Committee has merged this handicapped activity with the regular Education for the Handicapped program.

For the chapter 1 State agency migrant program, the bill includes \$310,000,000, an increase of \$16,258,000 over the budget request and an increase of \$27,556,000 over the 1990 appropriation. Funds are provided to State educational agency migrant programs, most of which are administered by local school districts. Programs provide supplementary academic education, remedial or compensatory instruction, English for limited English proficient students, testing, and guidance and counseling. Approximately 367,000 students are served; about 50 percent of these are currently migratory and the remainder formerly migratory. Funds are also provided to State educational agencies for program coordination and a student record transfer system. The Committee intends that the increased resources provided by the Committee be targeted to currently migratory children and that a significant portion go to intensive summer programs.

For the State agency program for neglected and delinquent children, the bill includes \$34,000,000, approximately the same as the budget request and an increase of \$1,209,000 over the 1990 appro-

priation. This program provides services to approximately 47,000 students. 62 percent of the participants are in institutions for juvenile delinquents, 32 percent are in adult correctional institutions, and 6 percent are in institutions for the neglected. States are authorized to use up to 10 percent of their grants for transition services intended to help former participants succeed in regular or special education programs operated by local educational agencies.

State administration

The bill provides \$60,600,000 to help State educational agencies meet their administrative responsibilities under chapter 1. This amount is \$6,600,000 above the budget request and \$10,424,000 above the 1990 appropriation. State educational agencies use these funds for allocating chapter 1 funds to local educational agencies, monitoring chapter 1 programs, and reviewing reports to ensure local educational agency compliance with legal requirements. State educational agencies also use these funds to supply technical assistance to local educational agencies for improving program quality, encouraging parental involvement in local projects, providing equitable services to non-public school pupils, establishing performance objectives, and evaluating chapter 1 programs. The amount provided is compatible with the basic law which mandates that 1 percent be set aside for State administration grants.

State program improvement

Chapter 1 requires State education agencies to assist local educational agencies in the development of program improvement plans. These plans are developed for schools that fail to produce increases in the aggregate level of achievement among participating pupils. A 1991 appropriation of \$15,150,000 is recommended for this program. This is a reduction of \$8,850,000 from the budget request but an increase of \$2,606,000 over the 1990 appropriation. The amount provided is compatible with the basic law that mandates that 0.25 percent be set aside for State program improvement. The President's Budget proposed to override this limitation.

Evaluation and technical assistance

The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for evaluation and technical assistance activities related to chapter 1 programs. This is an increase of \$3,147,000 above the 1990 amount, and the same as the budget request. Among the activities to be supported with these funds are a newly mandated national assessment of chapter 1 (H.R. 3910), the six regional technical assistance centers, and mandated studies of tutoring programs plus recognition and dissemination of successful program practices. An estimated \$4.4 million of these funds will be used to continue a long-term study, mandated by P.L. 100-297, of the effects of chapter 1 local educational agency programs on participants.

Rural technical assistance centers

The Committee bill includes \$4,500,000 for rural technical assistance centers, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program, authorized under the 1988 chapter 1 amendments, authorizes the Secretary to make awards to help

State and local educational agencies improve the quality of educational services provided to disadvantaged children living in rural areas or attending small schools. In 1990, contracts were awarded to ten rural technical assistance centers.

Migrant education

The bill includes \$10,000,000 for two migrant education programs, \$422,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. The migrant high school equivalency program (HEP), which will receive \$8 million, helps students from families engaged in migrant and seasonal farmwork receive their high school diploma or its equivalent. The college assistance migrant program (CAMP), which will receive \$2 million, helps students from such families complete their first year of college.

Proposed merit schools program

The President's budget requests a 1991 appropriation of \$225,000,000 for a new Merit Schools program. The merit schools proposal would provide cash awards to public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising student educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. Grants would be awarded on a competitive basis for periods of two years. While no funds are recommended for this program at this time, since it has not yet been enacted, the Committee bill would allow the transfer of not to exceed \$100 million to this activity if it becomes law prior to December 31, 1990.

IMPACT AID

The bill includes \$800,000,000 for Impact Aid programs. This is an increase of \$139,146,000 over the 1991 budget request and an increase of \$67,648,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This appropriation account supports grants to school districts enrolling federally connected children, as authorized by Public Laws 81-874 and 81-815.

The Impact Aid program was created in the early 1950s to compensate school districts for the cost of educating children when student enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Funds are made available for current operating expenses, construction, and disaster assistance. Payments are made principally to school districts for the cost of educating children who reside on or whose parents work on Federal property or are in the uniformed services, as well as for children who reside on certain Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing. These same districts also may be eligible for construction assistance because of their federally connected children. Funds are also provided to school districts that have suffered damage to their facilities as a result of Presidentially declared disasters. During the current school year, payments are being made to about 2,700 school districts which have reported slightly fewer than 2,000,000 eligible children.

Maintenance and operations

Of the amount provided for Impact Aid programs, \$759,000,000 is available for maintenance and operations under Public Law 81-874, an increase of \$140,146,000 over the budget request and \$41,646,000 above the 1990 level. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$600,000,000 for payments on the behalf of section 3(a) children, \$21,500,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. On behalf of section 3(b) children, the Committee recommends payments of \$140,000,000, an increase of \$16,500,000 above the 1990 appropriation. The Administration requested \$25,000,000 for category "b" payments to be allocated only to public housing eligible students. The Committee has rejected this proposal. The Committee continues to believe that children counted under section 3(b) of the law impose otherwise uncompensated costs on local education agencies due to lost revenue. Funds provided for "b" children are an essential part of the operating budgets of these school districts. The Committee also recommends \$17,000,000 for section 2 payments for Federal property and \$2 million under section 3(e) related to potential base closings which result in the loss of enrollment.

Funds are to be distributed as specified under the provisions of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 as amended. Accordingly, payments to school districts with section 3(a) students are made first under the hold harmless provisions and then in specified "waves." In the first wave, districts in which section 3(a) students comprise 20 percent or more of the average daily attendance receive 80 percent of their maximum authorized payments; those districts with 15 percent to 19.9 percent receive 60 percent of their maximum payments; and districts with fewer than 15 percent receive 40 percent of such payments.

Funds for section 3(b) payments are distributed in two "waves." In the first wave, those districts in which section 3(b) students comprise 20 percent or more of their average daily attendance receive 20 percent of their maximum authorized payments, and districts with less than 20 percent of such students receive 10 percent of their maximum payments.

Section 2 payments are to be allocated to school districts having a partial loss of their tax base as a result of the removal of real property from tax rolls through Federal acquisition.

- The bill sets payments under section 3(d)(2)(b) for heavily impacted schools at \$25 million.

Disaster assistance

The Committee bill includes \$14,000,000 for disaster assistance under section 7 of Public Law 81-974 and under section 16 of Public Law 81-815. The budget request submitted in January was for \$15,000,000; no funds were appropriated for this activity in 1990. Grants are authorized for repairs or replacement of school facilities damaged or destroyed by major disasters. A school district must be located in a presidentially declared disaster area to be eligible to apply for Impact Aid disaster assistance.

Construction

The bill includes \$27,000,000 for construction under Public Law 81-815, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$12,002,000 over the 1990 appropriation. Funds are included for five types of construction awards: sections 5, 10, 14(a), 14(b), and 14(c). Section 5 authorizes assistance for school construction in areas experiencing an increase in Federal activity. Section 10 directs the Secretary to make arrangements for constructing or otherwise providing school facilities for children who reside on Federal property where legal or other reasons prevent the local educational agency from spending State or local funds on the education of federally connected children. Sections 14(a) and 14(b) authorize grants to local educational agencies that are comprised mainly of Indian lands or which provide a free public education to children who reside on Indian lands. Section 14(c) authorizes construction assistance to school districts that are comprised mainly of Federal lands and which have a substantial number of inadequately housed pupils.

Impact Aid application deadline

The Committee notes that Federally impacted school districts have often found it difficult to plan properly for the school year because they do not know with certainty their impact aid allocation until long after the start of classes in September. While early partial payments ease this problem somewhat, the committee believes further steps could be taken. For example, current regulations do not require districts to file applications for the 1990-1991 school year until January 1991. The Committee directs the Department of Education to study and develop recommendations for addressing this situation and report to the Committee by January 31, 1991.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The bill includes \$1,474,745,000 for school improvement programs. This amount is \$64,230,000 above the 1990 appropriation, but \$230,171,000 below the amount requested in the budget for 1991. This appropriation account includes programs for educational improvement authorized under chapter 2 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA); the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act (part A, title II of the ESEA); magnet schools assistance under title III of ESEA; special programs for women's educational equity, gifted and talented students, Allen J. Ellender fellowships, territorial assistance, and innovation in education under title IV of ESEA; the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (title V of ESEA); and a number of related programs. No funds have been provided for the Follow Through program which has not yet been reauthorized for 1991. The Committee will consider this activity on an expedited basis once the basic law is extended.

State block grants

The bill includes \$457,000,000 for grants for State and local programs under chapter 2, \$18,405,000 below the budget request and approximately the same as the 1990 appropriation. This includes

\$1,000,000 for an evaluation of this program. The purpose of chapter 2 is to provide support for school improvement, innovative activities, and effective schools. Eligible activities include programs for students at risk of failure or dropping out, acquisition of educational materials, innovative programs for schoolwide improvement, training and professional development, programs to enhance personal excellence, and "other innovative projects." Under chapter 2, program administration is a State responsibility, but program design and implementation is basically the responsibility of local educational agencies, who receive at least 80 percent of each State's allotment. Grants are allotted to States and Outlying Areas according to a formula based on population age 5 through 17 years old, with no State to receive less than 0.5 percent of the total allotment. Not more than 20 percent of each State grant may be used for State programs under chapter 2, including State administration, technical assistance to local educational agencies, and effective schools programs. The reduction recommended by the Committee is based on the belief that additional funds in 1991 can better be spent on programs targeted to the neediest students such as chapter 1.

National Diffusion Network

For the chapter 2 National Diffusion Network, the bill includes \$14,000,000, an increase of \$1,163,000 over the 1990 amount and \$1,368,000 above the budget request. The purpose of the Network is to capitalize on successful investments in research, development, and demonstration programs in schools and districts outside of the districts where these programs were initially developed. The Network seeks to improve the quality of education by identifying successful programs, communicating the results to potential users, and providing training and other technical assistance for implementation. A Program Effectiveness Panel determines which programs will be included in the Network. Approximately 28,000 schools adopt and implement exemplary Network projects during each school year, with training provided to 76,000 school personnel in the process.

Inexpensive book distribution

For the chapter 2 inexpensive book distribution program, which is operated under contract by Reading Is Fundamental, the bill includes \$9,500,000, an increase of \$924,000 over the 1990 amount and \$586,000 above the budget request. The purpose of this program is to buy inexpensive books, offer them through local community programs to children from low-income families, and motivate children to read. Federal funds provide for up to 75 percent of the costs of the books. The purchase and distribution of books is carried out through about 3,000 subcontracts to local community associations in projects run by more than 100,000 volunteers. The program annually provides 6.7 million books to 2.2 million children in all the States.

Arts in education

For the chapter 2 arts in education program, the bill includes \$4,500,000, an increase of \$649,000 over the 1990 amount and

\$528,000 above the budget request. The purpose of this program is to support arts programs in elementary and secondary education and to conduct demonstration programs for the involvement of handicapped persons in the arts. Two awards are provided: one to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the other to the Very Special Arts program. The Kennedy Center provides support for the Alliance for Arts Education, a network of State committees to integrate arts into basic education programs, as well as the Center's Theater for Young People, the American College Theater Festival, and the National Symphony Orchestra Education Program, all of which allow youth to attend and participate in live performances. The Very Special Arts program supports the development of programs integrating the arts into the general education of disabled children and the lives of disabled adults, through performances, workshops, technical assistance, and training. The Committee intends that the Secretary allocate increased funds between the two awards as he deems most appropriate.

Law-related education

For the chapter 2 law-related education program, the bill includes \$5,000,000, an increase of \$62,000 above the 1990 amount and \$176,000 above the budget request. The purpose of this program is to provide students with information and skills concerning the law, the legal process and system, and the fundamental values on which these are based. Funds are distributed to implement model programs in the classroom and to develop, test, demonstrate and disseminate model approaches or techniques relevant to law-related education. Program priorities are announced annually by the Secretary. Competitive grants are awarded to State and local educational agencies or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions.

Blue ribbon schools

For the chapter 2 blue ribbon schools program, the bill includes \$900,000, an increase of \$406,000 over the 1990 amount and \$27,000 more than the budget request. This program supports the competitive selection of schools and school programs in recognition of their quality. Schools must submit applications for recognition, with programs judged according to criteria determined by the Secretary by non-Federal experts who travel to each school site. The 1991 funds will support recognition of exemplary secondary schools. The Committee action restores the program to the scope of activities as they existed in 1989.

Drug-free schools and communities

The Committee bill includes \$539,000,000 for programs authorized by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. Funds are allocated among activities as provided for in the basic law. \$437,906,000 is for State grants, approximately the same as the 1990 level but \$49,713,000 below the budget request. For school personnel training, \$14,500,000 is provided, approximately the same level as the 1990 amount and the budget request. For national programs, \$61,594,000 is provided, an increase of \$467,000 over the 1990 amount but \$4,533,000 below the budget request. For emergen-

cy grants, \$25,000,000 is provided, approximately the same as the 1990 amount and the budget request.

The Committee is very supportive of the Drug-Free Schools program but believes that it has grown rapidly over the last several years and that it makes sense to evaluate at this point what works and what doesn't before supporting further expansion. As an example, funding for State grants has increased from \$161 million in 1987 to \$438 million in 1990, a period of only 3 years. There is concern about the rate at which these programs can expand.

In the State grants program, funds are allotted by formula to States. Each State must allot part of its Federal grant for the use of the Governor and the remainder for the use of the State educational agency. The Governor must spend no more than 50 percent for awards to local governments and other public or nonprofit entities for the development and implementation of drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education programs, and no less than 50 percent for innovative, community based programs for high risk youth. The State educational agency may use approximately 10 percent of its allotment for activities such as training and technical assistance, development and dissemination of drug abuse materials, demonstration projects, and administrative costs. The State agency must use at least 90 percent of its funds for formula grants to local educational agencies and consortia for a wide variety of programs in the schools and communities.

In the school personnel training program, funds are awarded competitively to educational institutions for training teachers, administrators, counselors, and other personnel about drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention. Grants are made to State, intermediate, or local educational agencies and institutions of higher education. Activities include summer training institutes, programs for personnel working with high-risk youth, and programs that emphasize the involvement of the family, school, and community. This program was first funded in 1989.

Under the national programs, the Secretary of Education administers a wide variety of activities designed to reduce drug abuse in schools and communities. Funds may be used to develop and implement programs of drug abuse education and prevention, including programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education, operate teacher and staff training programs, undertake research and demonstration projects, disseminate information and curricular materials, provide technical assistance to States, operate regional centers designed to train school teams to combat drug and alcohol abuse, provide services for Indian youth and Native Hawaiians, and assistance to establish and maintain drug-free school zones.

In the emergency grants program, discretionary awards are made to school districts that demonstrate a significant need for additional assistance to combat drug and alcohol abuse. For example, schools must show extreme problems of drug abuse through high arrest rates or referrals to treatment programs. This program was first funded in 1990.

D.A.R.E. Program

The Committee is aware that the Drug-Free Schools Act was amended last year to specifically authorize the use of State grants

to "bring law enforcement officers into classrooms to provide anti-drug information." The most successful of these programs is called D.A.R.E. The Committee is supportive of these activities and encourages the Department to expand this type of program. While this is currently a discretionary activity under the State grant program, the committee is aware that legislation is being considered to authorize direct Federal support for D.A.R.E. type programs. The Committee will monitor the progress of this legislation closely.

Mathematics and science education

The Committee recommends \$200,000,000 for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act, a reduction of \$30,000,000 below the budget request, but an increase of \$64,382,000 above the 1990 level. This program provides assistance to State and local educational agencies, and State higher education agencies for activities to improve the quality of mathematics and science teaching in elementary and secondary education. Under the program, \$192,000,000 will be used for State grants. Seventy-five percent of each State's grant is to be used for elementary and secondary education programs; the remaining 25 percent is to be used for higher education programs that will improve mathematics and science instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

Of the total for math and science, \$8,000,000 is set aside for programs of national significance to improve mathematics and science instruction. These funds are administered by the Secretary as competitive grants.

The Committee continues to encourage the Department of Education to collaborate with the Energy Department, the National Science Foundation and other interested Federal agencies in efforts to strengthen mathematics and science education.

Fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching

The bill includes \$9,000,000 for the fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching (FIRST), an increase of \$642,000 above the 1990 amount and the budget request. These activities are authorized under part B of title III of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. The fund awards two kinds of grants—grants for schools and teachers, and grants for family-school partnerships. The basic law specifies a two-thirds/one-third division of funds between the two programs. Of the recommended amount, \$6,000,000 is provided for grants for schools and teachers. These grants support activities that are intended to help educationally disadvantaged students meet increased standards, provide incentives for improved performance, improve the status of teachers, and refocus school resources to better serve children. For grants for family-school partnerships, the Committee recommends \$3,000,000. These grants are intended to increase family involvement in children's educational achievement. Only local educational agencies eligible for chapter 1 (compensatory education) can receive family-school partnership grants.

Territorial teacher training

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,800,000 for Territorial teacher training, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 level. This assistance is specifically for training teachers in Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

Leadership in educational administration

The Committee bill includes \$3,845,000 for Leadership in Educational Administration Development (LEAD), the same as the 1990 level and \$370,000 less than the budget request. Under this program, the Secretary of Education makes grants for the operation of training and assistance centers for upgrading the leadership skills of elementary and secondary school administrators. These centers focus on the identification, assessment, and development of leadership skills for new and practicing school administrators, with particular emphasis on women and minority administrators. The President's budget proposed to phase out LEAD in fiscal year 1992 and provide advance funding in the 1991 bill of \$370,000 for close-out costs. The Committee has not approved this proposal.

Christa McAuliffe fellowships

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for Christa McAuliffe fellowships, approximately the same as the budget request and 1990 level. The purpose of this program is to help talented public and private school teachers upgrade their teaching skills. The Secretary of Education is authorized to award one national teacher fellowship in each congressional district and in each of the outlying areas for study or research sabbaticals, consultations with other schools, development of innovative programs, or model teacher programs and staff development. Within the amount provided, the Secretary of Education allocates funds so that each State or Territory receives enough funding to make at least one grant at the national average teacher salary. The remainder of the funds are distributed based on each State's share of public school teachers.

Mid-career teacher training

The bill includes \$1,000,000 to continue the program of mid-career teacher training grants as authorized by section 502(a) of the Higher Education Act. This is approximately the same as the 1990 funding level and the amount requested in the budget. This program addresses problems with the recruitment and development of elementary and secondary school teachers through a series of demonstration grants to institutions of higher education. These grants will allow the establishment of teacher training curricula for individuals who possess background and experience in education-related fields but who need to upgrade certain skills prior to entering the classroom.

Proposed alternative teacher/principal certification

The bill includes no funds for a new alternative certification program proposed in the budget since authorizing language has not yet been enacted. The budget request is for \$25,000,000 to help

States develop alternative routes to certification for teachers and principals. Should this program be authorized, the Committee will consider its funding in subsequent appropriation bills for the Department of Education.

Proposed presidential awards for excellent teachers

The bill does not include funds for a new program of Presidential teacher awards. Authorizing language has not yet been enacted. The budget request is for \$7,600,000 to provide awards to outstanding elementary and secondary school teachers. Should this program be authorized, the Committee will consider its funding in subsequent appropriation bills for the Department of Education.

Magnet schools assistance/Magnet Schools of Excellence

The bill includes \$113,000,000 for the ongoing magnet schools assistance program, approximately the same as the 1990 level and the budget request. The magnet schools assistance program awards grants to local educational agencies for use in establishing or operating magnet schools that are part of a desegregation plan approved by a court or by the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. A magnet school is defined by the statute as "a school or education center that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds." Funding priority is given to local educational agencies that have not participated during the most recent funding cycle. The 1991 appropriation will support districts in the first year of a 2-year funding cycle.

The bill does not include funds for a new Magnet School of Excellence program pending action in the authorizing committees. The President's budget requested \$100,000,000 for the program. No legislation has been reported in the House to create such a program.

Fund for innovation in education

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the Secretary's fund for innovation in education, an increase of \$6,061,000 above the 1990 level and the budget request. The fund authorizes the Secretary of Education to support activities with the prospect of identifying and disseminating innovative educational approaches. Authorized activities delineated in the statute include: an optional test for academic excellence; technology education programs; programs to strengthen computer education resources; and comprehensive school health education programs. Of the increase provided, the Committee intends that \$1.1 million be used to expand the underachiever initiative to \$3.5 million and that \$.5 million be used to increase the school health program to \$4.5 million.

The underachiever program initiated in 1990 is a new program to improve educational performance and employment opportunities for underachieving students. The Committee continues to be concerned that too many youths are not achieving at the levels they are capable of attaining. The amounts added by the Committee are intended to fund demonstrations to improve the educational performance and employment opportunities for underachieving students. Demonstration projects funded in 1990 should have first priority for funding. The Department should be prepared at next

year's hearings to discuss its suggestions for making the under-achiever initiative an effective tool in helping these students.

The Committee still believes that school health issues addressed in the FIE program should be managed in a comprehensive manner and looks forward to hearing from the Department about their plans for accomplishing this goal.

Jacob K. Javits gifted and talented students education

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act, approximately the same as the revised 1990 level and \$1,112,000 above the budget request. This program provides assistance to State and local education agencies, higher education institutions, and other agencies for research, demonstration, training, and other activities to identify and meet the educational needs of gifted and talented students.

Education for homeless children and youth

For the education for homeless children and youth program, authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the Committee recommends \$7,500,000, \$96,000 above the 1990 level and the same as the budget request. From the funds provided, \$5,000,000 is for State activities. The remainder is for grants for exemplary programs. Authorized State activities include: (1) establishing a coordinator of education for homeless youth; (2) developing and implementing a State plan; and (3) undertaking related activities to assure homeless youth access to a free appropriate public education. States must also collect data on the number and location of homeless children and their special educational needs. These funds for State activities may not be used to provide direct educational services to homeless youth. The grants for exemplary programs are discretionary awards for those programs that have demonstrated success in addressing the needs of homeless students in elementary and secondary schools, and for dissemination of information about these successful efforts.

Women's educational equity

The Committee bill includes \$2,000,000 for the Women's Educational Equity Act, \$98,000 less than the 1990 level. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 was requested by the President for this program. This program supports national, statewide, and other projects designed to promote equality of education for women through such means as guidance and counseling activities, pre-service and in-service training for educators, and courses for underemployed and unemployed women. The Committee understands that a number of excellent applications in the disadvantaged category were very highly rated in 1990 but could not be funded. The Committee urges that priority for funding in 1991 be given to those projects which have already been reviewed and are pending at the Department.

Training and advisory services

The bill includes \$21,500,000 for training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. Title IV authorizes technical assistance and training services for local educational

agencies to address problems associated with desegregation on the basis of race, sex, or national origin.

Dropout prevention demonstration

The bill includes \$30,000,000 for the dropout prevention program which was funded at \$19,945,000 for 1990. Under the authorizing statute the Secretary may use up to \$1,500,000 of this amount for an evaluation of the program. The President's 1991 budget requested \$45,000,000. This program was originally authorized as a two-year demonstration authority which expired in 1990. Recent legislation extended the authority of this program through 1991. The program provides funding to local educational agencies and community-based organizations for dropout prevention activities. In addition to the amount used for the evaluation, the Committee intends that \$3,000,000 of the amount approved be used to support research on the dropout problem.

Secondary school basic skills

No funds have been included for secondary school basic skills projects which received \$4,938,000 in 1990. The budget did not request funds for this activity. This program was initiated in 1990 to support projects to prevent school dropouts and increase achievement of educationally disadvantaged youth. While fully supportive of these goals, the Committee believes that this program is duplicative of other activities, particularly chapter 1 and dropout demonstrations.

Educational partnerships

The Committee recommends \$3,700,000 for the Educational Partnerships Act of 1988, authorized by chapter 5, subtitle A, title VI of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. This program was first funded in 1990 at \$3,703,000, the same level as requested in the budget. This program seeks to create cooperative alliances between education and the private sector, including such entities as businesses, community organizations, and museums. These alliances are to improve educational resources, serve educationally disadvantaged and gifted students, and increase students' awareness of careers. Projects may receive funds for up to 4 years, with a declining Federal share during that period (beginning at 90 percent and falling to 33 1/3 percent).

General assistance to the Virgin Islands

The bill includes \$4,400,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, approximately the 1990 level and the budget request. This program provides general assistance to improve public education in the Virgin Islands.

Ellender fellowships

The bill includes \$3,700,000 for the Allen J. Ellender fellowship program, approximately the same as the 1990 amount. The budget requested \$1,000,000 for this program. The program provides fellowships to disadvantaged secondary school students, secondary school teachers, economically disadvantaged older Americans, and recent immigrants. Fellowship recipients receive practical experi-

ence in the activities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. These funds are currently administered by the Close-Up Foundation.

Star schools

The bill does not include funds for the star schools program, which received \$14,813,000 in 1990. No funds were requested in the budget. This program has supported the development of statewide or multi-State telecommunications partnerships. Among their activities, these partnerships have sought to increase the availability of courses in mathematics, science, and foreign languages; serve educationally disadvantaged students; and train teachers in the use of telecommunications equipment. The Committee agrees with the Department of Education that the star schools program has been adequately demonstrated and that no further direct Federal funding is appropriate.

Education for Native Hawaiians

The Committee recommends \$6,400,000 for education programs for Native Hawaiians, authorized under title IV of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, approximately the same as the 1990 level. There was no budget request for these programs. These programs support curriculum development, family-based education, student assistance, gifted and talented demonstration activities, and special education projects. All of these efforts are focused on Native Hawaiians.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The bill includes \$205,000,000 for activities under the bilingual and immigrant education account. This is approximately the same as the 1991 budget request and \$16,326,000 more than the 1990 appropriation. The bill provides \$175,000,000 for bilingual education programs authorized by title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and \$30,000,000 for immigrant education programs.

Bilingual programs

Of the amount available for bilingual education under title VII, \$120,000,000 is provided for grants to school districts. This is \$12,642,000 less than the budget request and \$4,221,000 more than the 1990 appropriation. This amount includes funds for transitional bilingual education, special alternative instruction, developmental bilingual education, family English literacy programs, the academic excellence program, and special populations (preschool, special education, and gifted and talented projects). This funding level is expected to support services to more than 256,000 students.

Of the amount provided for Part A, the Committee has set aside \$800,000 for a special competition for two demonstration middle school projects. These multi-year projects are for developmental bilingual education or special alternative instructional projects that feature developmental bilingual approaches for fostering academic achievement and retention by emphasizing the arts and human-

ities. The Committee believes site-based decision-making, magnet schools, community involvement, and collaboration with local colleges, should be key elements of projects under this competition.

The remainder of the funds added by the Committee are to be reserved for grants for programs of developmental bilingual education.

Support services

The bill includes \$13,000,000 for bilingual education support services, \$2,162,000 more than the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. These services provide research, data collection, and dissemination of information about programs for limited English proficient students. The bill includes additional funds to increase minimum awards to State education agencies. The bill also contains additional funds for evaluation assistance centers and the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education.

Training grants

The bill includes \$42,000,000 for training grants and contracts, \$10,087,000 more than the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. These grants support educational personnel training, short-term training institutes, multifunctional resource centers, fellowship programs, and training development and improvement programs.

The additional appropriations provided in the bill are designed to address the critical shortage of bilingual school personnel. The increased funding will support additional new educational personnel projects to train new bilingual teachers. There is also an increase in funding for training institutes and multifunctional resource centers, as well as training development and improvement programs. The bill provides sufficient funds for 500 graduate-level fellowships.

Immigrant Education

The bill includes \$30,000,000 for immigrant education, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. This program is authorized under title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The program provides grants to States with school districts enrolling substantial numbers of immigrant children. Awards are used to help cover the cost of providing supplemental educational services to these students. Participation is limited to States with school districts enrolling 500 such students or where immigrant children represent at least 3 percent of the enrollment.

The Committee has not approved the President's request for a new \$12,000,000 system to support bilingual education services for newly arrived immigrants. The Committee has taken this action pending a review by the authorizing committee.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The bill includes \$2,747,730,000 for currently authorized education of the handicapped programs. This is \$645,785,000 above the 1991 budget request and an increase of \$727,701,000 over the 1990 appropriation. These comparisons include funding for the chapter 1

state handicapped program which has been consolidated by the Committee with the regular education of the handicapped account. The consolidation was recommended by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

Grants to States

The bill provides \$2,400,000,000 for basic State grants. This is \$784,875,000 above the budget request and \$857,390,000 over the 1990 funding level. This substantial increase will expand the Federal share of the excess cost of educating a disabled child from approximately 7% to 10%, and increase from approximately 8% to 11.5% the Federal share of the average per pupil expenditure, the benchmark to which the authorizing legislation refers. This amount will provide an estimated \$512 for each of an estimated 4.7 million disabled children expected to be educated during the 1991-92 school year. The Committee believes that an expansion in Federal support is long overdue based on the costs imposed on local education authorities by the basic law.

As indicated, the Committee has not provided additional amounts for handicapped assistance under chapter 1. The Committee supports the GAO's conclusion that the two programs are duplicative. In the context of the large increase in Federal payments for the basic handicapped program, the Committee believes a consolidation is appropriate. The chapter 1 program received \$146 million in 1990. When the consolidation of the two accounts is considered, education of the handicapped basic State grants received a comparative increase of \$638,486,000 over the budget request and \$711,001,000 over the 1990 amount.

Students with learning disabilities currently constitute more than 49 percent of the 6 through 21 year old population served under the basic State grant program. Despite much discussion, there is little agreement among professionals about how to distinguish between learning disabled children and underachievers, creating a situation where similar children may be treated differently: some labeled handicapped and thus receiving special education; the others labeled underachievers and assigned to compensatory education. Since all children identified as handicapped are entitled by law to a free appropriate public education, funding changes cannot affect how many are actually served. However, as the funding increases for compensatory education, allowing schools to serve more children, the problem may escalate. Refining the distinctions between the types of children served by each program may be necessary to best serve the children. The Secretary is directed to review the situation and report to the Committee prior to next year's hearings. The Committee is especially interested in how school districts determine the appropriate assignment for under-achievers, the degree of overlap in services, and recommendations for addressing the problem.

Also of concern is the problem referred to as Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). The Committee urges the Department to assist State and local education agencies that are responding to the demand for services from persons affected with the disorder. This action is needed because the disorder is so distinct from other handicapping conditions. The Committee encourages the Depart-

ment to explore ways to efficiently meet the special needs of these children via both the Education of the Handicapped Act and other elementary-secondary programs.

Preschool grants

The bill includes \$257,730,000 for preschool grants. This is an increase of \$6,220,000 over 1990 funding and is the same as the budget request. It will provide an estimated \$726 per child for the 355,000 children expected to be served. This is 4,000 more children than were served during the 1990-91 school year. For the purpose of funding, each 3 to 5 year old child can be counted both under the basic State grant program and under the preschool program.

Grants for infants and families

The bill provides \$90,000,000 for grants for infants and families, an increase of \$10,480,000 over 1990 and \$7,299,000 more than the budget request. As authorized by Public Law 99-457, this program provides assistance to States for the development of statewide systems to provide early intervention services for disabled infants and toddlers aged birth through 2 years and their families. By the beginning of the fifth year of program participation, States are required to have developed and implemented a statewide system of coordinated, comprehensive, multi-disciplinary programs providing appropriate early intervention services to all infants and toddlers with disabilities, and to their families. Until that time, States are to be involved in program planning and development, and the adoption of policies incorporating certain requirements of the Federal law.

Special purpose funds

Funding has been deferred for the special purpose discretionary programs, which have not been reauthorized for 1991.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

The bill includes \$1,851,911,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is an increase of \$12,838,000 above the 1991 budget request and \$71,699,000 over the 1990 appropriation. The programs of this account are authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Helen Keller National Center Act, and the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988.

Vocational rehabilitation State grants

For vocational rehabilitation State grants, the bill includes \$1,597,280,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$68,782,000 over 1990. This program supports basic vocational rehabilitation services through assistance to the States. Grants are made to States by an allocation formula based on population and per capita income. States in turn support a wide range of services designed to help physically and mentally disabled persons prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Emphasis is placed on services to the most severely disabled. In 1989 928,998 disabled persons were served. Of this

number, 220,408 successfully completed the program. Approximately 129,000 left the program without being rehabilitated, while another estimated 579,000 continued to receive services at the end of the year.

Supported employment State grants

For supported employment State grants, the bill includes \$28,790,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$1,160,000 over the 1990 amount. These grants assist States in developing collaborative programs with public agencies and nonprofit agencies for training and post-employment services leading to supported employment. In supported employment programs, severely handicapped persons are given special supervision and assistance to enable them to perform a job.

Client assistance

The bill includes \$8,233,000 for the client assistance program, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$332,000 over the 1990 appropriation. A client assistance program is required in each State as a condition of receipt of a basic State grant. These programs help disabled persons overcome problems with the service delivery system and improve their understanding of services available to them under the Rehabilitation Act.

Special demonstration projects

The bill includes \$17,455,000 for special demonstration projects, the same as both the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program authorizes discretionary awards on a competitive basis to public and private organizations to support demonstrations, direct services, and related activities for the severely disabled. Funds are also used to support 13 regional multi-disciplinary systems to serve persons with spinal cord injuries.

Supported employment projects

For supported employment projects, the bill provides \$10,271,000. This is an increase of \$395,000 over both the budget request and the 1990 amount. Projects are authorized at the national, State, and local levels for special projects and demonstrations to expand or improve the provision of supported employment services. Supported employment is paid work in a variety of settings, particularly at regular work sites expressly designed for severely disabled persons. Discretionary awards are made on a competitive basis to public and nonprofit rehabilitation facilities, designated State units, and public or private organizations. In 1990, this program will support 31 projects including 17 statewide system change projects, 12 community-based Service projects, and 2 national technical assistance projects.

Recreational programs

For recreational programs, the bill provides \$2,588,000, the same as the 1990 amount. As in past years, the Administration did not request funding. This program provides approximately 17,000 disabled persons with recreational and related activities to aid in their mobility and socialization. Discretionary grants are made on

a competitive basis to States, public agencies, and nonprofit private organizations, including institutions of higher education. Awards are required to be funded for at least three years.

Migratory workers

For programs serving migratory workers, the bill provides \$1,086,000, the same as both the budget request and the 1990 amount. These programs make comprehensive vocational rehabilitation services available to disabled migrant or seasonal farmworkers. Projects emphasize outreach activities, specialized bilingual rehabilitation counseling, and coordination with services from other sources. Funds are awarded through discretionary grants to State vocational rehabilitation agencies. These projects provide services to an estimated 3,000 persons.

Projects with industry

For projects with industry, the bill provides \$19,516,000, an increase of \$751,000 over both the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program is the primary Federal vehicle for promoting greater participation of business and industry in the rehabilitation process. It provides disabled individuals with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive labor market. Awards are made to a variety of agencies and organizations, including business and industrial corporations, rehabilitation facilities, labor organizations, trade associations, and foundations. This program supported 114 projects in 1989.

Helen Keller National Center

For the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, the bill includes \$5,198,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$260,000 over the 1990 amount. These funds are used for the operation of the national center for intensive services at Sands Point, New York; a network of 10 regional offices for referral and counseling; and a public and private agency network of service providers. Some of these funds are used to address the special needs of rubella epidemic victims who are now young adults. These persons, in addition to being deaf and blind, are frequently mentally retarded or orthopedically handicapped and have extensive service needs.

Independent living, comprehensive services

For comprehensive services for independent living, the bill includes \$13,481,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$543,000 over the 1990 amount. This program supports formula grants to the States to assist in the provision of services designed to meet the current and future needs of persons whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment, but who may benefit from services which will enable them to live and function independently. Awards are made to States on the basis of population, with a \$200,000 minimum grant.

Centers for independent living

For centers for independent living, the bill provides \$27,733,000, an increase of \$1,067,000 over both the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program supports a network of nonresidential, community-based centers that provide a wide range of services to help persons with severe disabilities live more independently in family and community settings. Discretionary grants are made to State vocational rehabilitation agencies or other public agencies or private nonprofit organizations. These funds now support centers in nearly 200 locations nationwide.

Independent living services for older blind persons

For independent living services for older blind individuals, the bill provides \$6,060,000, an increase of \$233,000 over the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program supports services for persons age 55 or older whose severe visual impairment makes gainful employment extremely difficult to obtain, but for whom independent living goals are feasible. Discretionary grants are awarded competitively to designated State agencies.

Training

For training personnel to provide rehabilitation services to persons with handicaps, the bill includes \$32,354,000, an increase of \$1,244,000 over both the budget request and the 1990 amount. This amount allows continued support for long-term and short-term training, inservice personnel training, and training of interpreters for deaf persons. Priority in awards must be given to areas of personnel shortage, as determined by the Secretary. During the current year, about 350 awards will be made that provide institutional and scholarship support; an estimated 15,000 trainees per year are supported through these activities.

Within the increase provided in the bill, the Committee believes that training related to prosthetics and orthotics should be expanded.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing gap between the supply and demand of personnel trained to provide rehabilitation services to the disabled and understands from the hearings that the Commissioner is currently conducting a more intensive assessment of needs. The Commissioner is expected to report to the Committee on this issue, including recommendations addressing recruitment and retention, prior to next year's hearings.

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

The bill includes \$60,378,000 for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, an increase of \$6,060,000 over both the budget request and the 1990 amount. Established in 1980, the Institute supports research to improve the lives of disabled persons, particularly those with severe disabilities. Specific programs include research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering centers, research and demonstration projects, utilization and dissemination projects, field-initiated research, innovation grants, research training, fellowships, and other activities.

Of the increase provided, \$5,000,000 is intended for the funding of up to ten new regional centers on disability. The primary focus of this new program is to ensure that information and expertise are available on how to make reasonable accommodations for disabled employees in the work setting. While a need for these services currently exists, passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act is expected to significantly expand the need for timely and appropriate information.

Entities that receive funding should have the demonstrated ability to respond to the needs of both large and small employers in a wide variety of business settings. They should have the ability to access information and expertise on reasonable accommodation requirements for a wide range of disabilities, as well as the ability to provide on-site and off-site training. The Department is expected to coordinate its efforts with other concerned Federal agencies involved in rehabilitation, employment or related fields, some of which include the President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities, the National Council on Disability, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Department is urged to involve representatives from both industry and disability constituency groups in this endeavor. People with disabilities and their organizations frequently have the most expertise in recommending efficient and cost-effective methods of reasonable accommodation.

The Committee is aware of the many stresses experienced by families who have a child seriously disabled by chronic illness, such as epilepsy. For example, learning, attention, and processing deficits, which can persist into adulthood are common in children with epilepsy. The Institute is urged to address the wide-ranging psychological, learning, social, medical and family support needs of children with epilepsy and their families.

Technology assistance

For technology assistance activities, the bill provides \$20,000,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$5,186,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This program provides discretionary grants to the States to assist them in developing statewide programs to facilitate the provision of devices for, and services to, disabled persons. Funds may be used to identify the technology-related needs of disabled persons, coordinate resources for the delivery of such services, provide training and technical assistance to consumers and service providers, and disseminate information on technological devices. This program was initiated in 1989, with projects in 9 States. The original projects are being continued, along with the establishment of new projects in 13 additional States.

Evaluation

The bill includes \$1,488,000 for program evaluation, an increase of \$500,000 over both the budget request and 1990 amount. The Committee intends that the \$500,000 increase be used for evaluation studies of the postsecondary educational opportunities for the deaf. These funds were originally requested under the consolidated account for the Special Institutions.

These funds are used to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of individual programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Contracts are awarded on an annual basis for studies to be conducted by persons not immediately involved in the administration of the programs authorized by the Act.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The bill includes \$117,654,000 for special institutions for the handicapped. This is \$325,000 less than the budget request and \$8,278,000 more than the 1990 amount. Included among the special institutions are the American Printing House for the Blind, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and Gallaudet University. The Committee has not approved the Administration's request for a consolidated account. Accordingly, \$500,000 requested for evaluation studies of the special institutions has been transferred to the evaluation line of the Rehabilitation Services account.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill provides \$6,076,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind, an increase of \$175,000 over the budget request and \$413,000 over the 1990 amount. The purpose of this appropriation is to subsidize the production of quality educational materials to legally blind persons enrolled in programs below the college level. The Printing House manufactures and maintains an extensive inventory of special materials that are distributed free of charge to schools and States based on the number of blind students in each State. An estimated 48,000 persons will be served under this program in 1991. The Printing House also conducts research and field activities to inform educators about the availability of materials and how to use them.

The Printing House should continue its efforts to increase its number of disabled employees, particularly the blind or visually impaired.

The Committee again believes that these funds may not be used to repay any portion of the costs disallowed by the Inspector General in its audit of the institution completed last year.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The bill includes \$37,531,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$1,461,000 over the 1990 appropriation. The Institute was formed by Congress in 1965 to provide a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for deaf persons, with the purpose of promoting the employment of the deaf. The Institute also conducts applied research and provides training in various aspects of deafness. The Secretary of Education administers these activities through a contract with the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York.

Operations

The bill provides \$37,195,000 for operations of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,811,000 above the 1990 level.

Endowment

The bill includes \$336,000 for an endowment matching fund. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of \$14,000 above the 1990 level. The endowment program of the Institute is designed to assist the future needs of the Institute and to reduce dependency on Federal funding by stimulating private contributions.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

The bill includes \$74,047,000 for Gallaudet University, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$6,404,000 over the 1990 appropriation. Gallaudet is a private, nonprofit educational institution providing college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education for deaf persons. In addition, the school offers graduate programs in fields related to deafness for deaf and hearing students, conducts various deafness research, and provides public service programs for deaf persons.

Operations

The bill includes \$48,799,000 for university programs. This is the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,900,000 over the 1990 amount. The university offers college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for deaf persons. It also offers graduate programs in fields related to deafness for deaf and hearing students.

The bill includes \$14,005,000 for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$637,000 over 1990 funding. The Model School provides secondary education to deaf students from the District of Columbia, five neighboring States, as well as from other States based on need and available space. This school serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, prepares deaf students for post-secondary or vocational education, and provides the necessary skills to become well-adjusted contributing members of society.

The bill includes \$7,743,000 for the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School at Gallaudet, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$353,000 over the 1990 amount. The Kendall School operates as a model elementary school for deaf children. Its purpose is to provide exemplary educational programs for hearing-impaired children who reside in the greater Washington metropolitan area. Support programs are provided for instructional personnel and the families of students. It also develops and disseminates educational materials and techniques for teachers and professionals working with children who are deaf.

Endowment

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for an endowment matching fund. This is the same as the budget request and \$14,000 over the 1990 level. The endowment program of the University is designed to assist the future needs of the University and to reduce dependency on Federal funding by stimulating private contributions.

Construction

The bill contains \$2,500,000 for construction at Gallaudet University, the same as the budget request. The request is part of a three-year, \$15 million project to be funded equally by Gallaudet University and the Federal Government. The funds will be used to expand and renovate the Hall Memorial Building, which is the University's major classroom facility. The University plans to contribute 50% of the construction and renovation funds.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

This appropriation account supports vocational education programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, adult education and literacy programs authorized by the Adult Education Act and the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and a technology education program authorized by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The bill includes \$245,000,000 for adult education and technology education programs. This amount is \$5,286,000 over the 1991 budget request and an increase of \$51,217,000 over the comparable 1990 appropriation. No funds have been included in the bill at this time for programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. These programs received \$929,675,000 in 1990, the same as the 1991 budget request. Reauthorization of the Perkins Act is pending conference committee action. When this legislation is enacted, the Committee will consider funding on an expedited basis.

Grants to States

For State grants authorized by the Adult Education Act, \$200,000,000 is provided, the same as the budget request and \$42,189,000 over the 1990 amount. These funds are used by States for programs to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills, to enable those who so desire to complete a secondary education, and to make available to adults the means to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens. Grants are allotted to the States and outlying areas according to a formula whereby each State receives \$250,000 and each outlying area \$100,000, with remaining funds distributed to States in proportion to the number of persons age 16 years and older who have not completed high school. States are specifically required to give preference to funding programs and projects that recruit and serve educationally disadvantaged adults (persons demonstrating basic skills at or below those of students at the fifth grade level). Approximately 3 million adults receive services under this program, but this number represents only a small portion of the more than 50 million adults considered to be eligible to benefit from these services.

National programs

For national programs authorized by the Adult Education Act, \$8,000,000 is provided, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$6,027,000 over the 1990 amount. These programs include analyses and studies of Federal and State adult education programs, a national assessment to determine the nature and extent of adult illiteracy, and a longitudinal study of adult education pro-

grams and participant outcomes. The national assessment is now underway, with the first results from the survey anticipated in 1993. A survey of Federal programs that provide adult education services should be completed late in 1990. Other research projects include studies of education programs for adults with limited English proficiency and migrant farmworkers, the use of technology in adult education and literacy instructional programs, and new studies of program effectiveness. These activities should generate new information on the nature and extent of illiteracy and the most effective techniques for reaching the population of illiterate adults. \$5,000,000 of the amount provided will be used to initiate a new National Adult Education Clearinghouse authorized by section 384 of the Adult Education Act.

Literacy training for homeless adults

For subtitle A, title VII of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, \$10,000,000 is provided for State programs of literacy and basic skills training for adult homeless individuals, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,603,000 over the 1990 amount. The Secretary makes discretionary grants to the States, following acceptance of State applications. Programs are provided directly by the States or indirectly through local educational agencies and shelter operators. Since the beginning of this program in 1988, most States have concentrated the use of their grants in a limited number of projects in cities with high concentrations of homeless adults.

Workplace literacy partnerships

For workplace literacy partnerships, \$20,000,000 is provided, an increase of \$274,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. The workplace program provides discretionary demonstration grants for workplace-related training, including adult secondary education; literacy training for adults with limited English proficiency; updating basic skills to meet changing needs in the workplace; improving adult worker literacy skills; and educational counseling, transportation, and child care. These projects must be designed and operated by partnerships between business, industry, labor organizations, or private industry councils and State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or schools. Employment and training agencies and community-based organizations are also eligible for grants. Recipients must provide 30 percent of program costs. This program will support 70 grants in 1990.

English literacy grants

For English literacy grants, \$6,000,000 is provided, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget and \$112,000 over the 1990 amount. This program authorizes grants to establish, operate, and improve English literacy programs for persons with limited English proficiency. In addition, funds may be used to provide services to participants, such as child care and transportation. Each State must use at least 50 percent of its grant to fund programs operated by community-based organizations. The Department uses its discretionary authority to distribute awards to States by a formula, whereby allotments

are proportional to the population 18 years old and over who are of limited English proficiency, except that no State receives less than \$25,000. No more than 10 percent of these funds are to be reserved by the Secretary for national programs, including activities such as an information clearinghouse on literacy education for those with limited English proficiency and the development of a new handbook on effective programs and practices. The President's budget included a proposal to eliminate the State grant portion of this program. This has not been approved by the Committee.

Technology education demonstrations

For the technology education demonstration program, \$1,000,000 is provided, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program is authorized by chapter 2, subtitle B, title VI of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. No more than 10 grants are authorized to State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and consortia of public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions for developing a technologically literate society through instructional programs in technology education. Technology education refers to a comprehensive educational process designed to produce students with knowledge about technology and its evolution, systems, techniques, and utilization by industry, as well as its social and cultural influence. Federal assistance may not exceed 65 percent of the cost of any program in any year, and at least 10 percent of the cost of each program must come from the private sector. Funds for this program were first made available in November 1990.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill includes \$6,777,000,000 for student financial assistance programs. This amount is an increase of \$424,585,000 above the 1991 budget request and \$692,234,000 above the amount appropriated in 1990. This appropriation account includes programs authorized under parts A, C, D, and E of title IV of the Higher Education Act. The specific amounts provided for each activity appear in the table at the back of this report.

The Committee bill provides an overall increase in federal student assistance funding of 11% over fiscal year 1990. A large portion of this increase, however, is related to prior year costs in the Pell Grant program. Beyond this essentially mandatory cost, the committee has provided funds to maintain a Pell Grant maximum of \$2300 and to increase funding for several of the campus-based programs—Perkins loans and Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants in particular.

The Committee is pleased that the authorizing Committees are conducting a comprehensive review of the entire system of assistance to post secondary education. While the needs of this sector are substantial, the Committee has been concerned that neither students nor taxpayers are as well served as they should be by the current system of student aid. This view appears to be broadly shared by the American public. The Committee looks forward to seeing proposals from the Department, the higher education com-

munity and the authorizing committees which will restore the integrity and increase the efficiency of Federal aid.

Pell Grants

The Committee bill includes \$5,414,000,000 for the Pell Grant program, an increase of \$137,000,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$609,522,000 over the amount appropriated for 1990. The increase recommended is intended to provide additional amounts to cover prior year Pell Grant program shortfalls for 1989 and 1990. This shortfall is estimated at \$371 million. The bill also includes a contingency appropriation of \$113 million based on cost estimates by the Congressional Budget Office. The Pell Grant program is the largest Federal need-based student grant program administered by the Department of Education. Its purpose is to provide grants to qualified undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need and who are enrolled in an accredited institution of postsecondary education. The Committee bill funds a maximum Pell Grant award level of \$2,300, the same as the 1990 maximum. The Committee's recommendation takes into account program changes made by the 1990 appropriations but restores Pell Grant awards for students attending on a less than half-time basis. The Committee believes that student aid administrator discretion for adjustments to cost of attendance and expected family contributions should be allowed on the same basis as in 1990. The Committee has not approved the President's request for language setting new requirements for so-called "ability-to-benefit" students. In academic year 1989-90 it is estimated that 3.3 million Pell Grant recipients will receive average grants of \$1,478.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee recommends \$533,000,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants, an increase of \$74,350,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program provides grants through postsecondary institutions to assist qualified students, who demonstrate exceptional financial need, to meet the cost of education. Particular priority for funding is given to Pell Grant recipients. The maximum annual award per student is \$4,000. For 1990, an estimated 678,000 students will receive these grants with an average award of \$720. The amount in the bill should allow for both an increase in the number of recipients and the average award.

Work-study

For work-study programs, the Committee recommends \$600,000,000, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program provides support for part-time employment for undergraduate, graduate, and professional students to help them meet postsecondary costs. Program funding may also be used by institutions for job location and job development centers, and for community service learning centers. The work-study allocation is distributed on an institution-based formula. For 1990, an estimated 876,000 students will receive work-study funds with average award size of \$940.

The Committee requests the Department to submit a report prior to the 1992 hearings on use of work study funds and any shifts in

the need for funds based on changing demographics of the student population and the economy. The Committee is aware that the work study program was established many years ago when there was a scarcity of student jobs. The Committee wishes the Department to specifically address whether the current employment situation affects program needs as well as the issue of the degree to which work study programs have become aid to institutions rather than aid to students.

Income contingent loans

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the income contingent loan program, \$5,000,000 below the budget request but an increase of \$137,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This program provides awards to colleges and universities for use as capital to operate student loan programs with income-contingent repayments. The loans, which are made under federally prescribed conditions, are available to financially needy students, who will repay the loans on the basis of their aggregate loan debt and income during the repayment period. Students may borrow up to \$2,500 each of their first 2 years of study, \$3,500 the third year, and \$4,500 the fourth year with an aggregate loan limit of \$17,500. During 1988, the first year of the operation of the program, \$4.3 million in loans were made available to about 2,157 students at 10 institutions. The average loan size was \$2,200. The 1991 appropriation will allow an expansion of the demonstration beyond the 10 institutions currently participating. Because 1990 funds were used to restore the program to a forward funded basis, the 1991 funds should allow for a substantial increase in loan activity at participating schools.

Perkins loans, Federal capital contributions

The Committee recommends \$160,000,000 for Federal capital contributions to Perkins student loan funds, an increase of \$24,871,000 above the 1990 amount. The budget request proposed eliminating new funds for capital contributions. The Perkins loan program provides new loan capital annually to institutions of postsecondary education to help support their revolving loan accounts, providing long-term low interest loans to financially needy students for educational costs. Loans are provided to undergraduates, graduate or professional students who demonstrate financial need. Undergraduates may borrow up to \$4,500 during their first 2 years of college, with cumulative limits of \$9,000 for undergraduates and \$18,000 for graduate and professional students. In 1990, an estimated 804,000 students will borrow Perkins loans, with an average loan size of \$1,070. Because of increased repayments to the revolving loan fund, the Committee believes that its actions will increase funds available for new loans by \$54 million in 1991. The Committee believes that these funds have been well used in the past and that an expansion in Federal contributions is needed. The amount included in the bill will allow the Perkins loan program to make loans totaling \$914 million in 1991.

Perkins loan cancellations

The Committee has not included funds for cancellations of Perkins student loans. No funds were included in the budget request.

The Perkins loan program authorizes borrowers to have all or a portion of their loans cancelled in exchange for service as a teacher in certain high need areas (in low-income neighborhoods or for handicapped children) or as a staff member in a Head Start program, for service in the Armed Forces under certain conditions, and as a volunteer in the Peace Corps or VISTA. Federal funds are used to pay the outstanding principal on cancelled loans to institutional revolving funds. In 1991, carryover funds should be adequate to pay all loan cancellation requirements.

State student incentive grant

The Committee bill recommends \$60,000,000 for the State Student Incentive Grant program, approximately the same amount appropriated in 1990. The budget request did not include funds for this program. The purpose of this program is to encourage and expand state scholarship assistance to postsecondary students with substantial financial need. The maximum award is \$2,500. This program requires States to match the Federal assistance on a dollar-for-dollar basis. States may use up to 20 percent of their allotment for either a work-study program or a community services work learning program. In 1990, an estimated 197,000 students will receive awards under the State Student Incentive Grant program, with an average award size of \$600.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

The bill includes \$3,900,000,000 for the guaranteed student loan (GSL) appropriation account, which is based on current estimates by the Congressional Budget Office of the funding that will be required for the program under current law. This amount is \$742,573,000 above the 1991 budget request and \$43,656,000 above the 1990 appropriation. The increase approved by the Committee is based on more realistic interest rate projections for 1991 than those proposed by the President. The programs in this appropriation account are authorized by part B, title IV of the Higher Education Act. Because of prior year shortfalls, the new contract authority provided in the bill for 1991 will provide total budget authority of \$4,474 million for this period.

The Stafford loan program, the supplemental loans for students (SLS) program, and the "PLUS" loan program comprise the GSL appropriation account. These activities enable students and their parents to borrow funds to help finance the cost of postsecondary education or training at universities, colleges, and vocational schools. The GSL program is an entitlement program, and appropriations are required to pay interest subsidies for regular loans, default claims, and other expenses related to the student loans. The contract authority provided is used to liquidate legal obligations.

By the end of fiscal year 1989, the GSL program had supported over \$93 billion in loans to student and parent borrowers since the inception of the program. Over 42 million low-interest and federally subsidized loans were made by 13,000 banks and other lenders during this period. These loans helped meet the costs of education or training at 9,000 participating universities, colleges, and voca-

tional schools. In 1989, over \$8.4 billion in Stafford loans were disbursed to 3.2 million students.

Guaranteed student loans are primarily financed with private capital, but the Federal Government provides support through interest subsidies, and insurance and reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability, or bankruptcy. Quarterly, lenders receive a "special allowance" payment from the Federal Government, which assures them a total yield on outstanding loan volume at least equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.25 percent minus the borrower's interest rate.

Under the Stafford loan program, the Federal Government provides an "interest benefit" subsidy, which pays interest obligations while students are in school, and during grace and deferment periods. After a Stafford loan goes into repayment, the borrower's interest obligation may be 7, 8, or 9 percent, depending upon the interest rate of the borrower's first loan under the program. To help offset Federal special allowance costs and interest benefits, students pay a 5 percent loan "origination fee" when borrowing Stafford loans.

Under the SLS and "PLUS" programs, graduate and independent students, parents of dependent undergraduate students, and, in special circumstances, some dependent undergraduate students receive loans. The interest rates on these loans are higher than under the Stafford loan program; the rates are variable but may not exceed the lesser of the average 52-week Treasury bill rate for the 12 months preceding June 1 of the prior award year plus 3.25 percentage points, or 12 percent.

Default rates

The Department of Education estimates that more than \$2 billion of the 1991 appropriation will be required for loan defaults. This is a critical problem which unduly burdens the Treasury and which undermines basic support for Federal student aid programs. The Secretary has recently issued new regulations which attempt to address this problem. The Committee is anxious to be kept informed of the results of these changes and has therefore requested a biannual report on loan defaults to be submitted on January 1 and July 1 of each year.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The bill includes \$763,616,000 for higher education programs, an increase of \$105,968,000 over the 1991 budget request, and an increase of \$140,072,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This appropriation account supports a variety of programs authorized by the Higher Education Act and several related programs. The specific amounts provided for each activity are described in the table at the end of this report.

Strengthening developing institutions

The bill includes \$87,500,000 for strengthening developing institutions under title III, part A, an increase of \$869,000 over the budget request and \$4,589,000 over the 1990 amount. This program consists of discretionary grants to higher education institutions

with relatively low educational and general expenditures and substantial enrollments of students receiving Federal need-based student assistance. Awards may be used for faculty and academic program development, management, joint use of libraries and laboratories, acquisition of equipment, and student services. During 1990, an estimated 268 awards will be made under this program.

Strengthening historically black colleges and universities

The bill includes \$87,500,000 for the program for strengthening historically black colleges and universities, an increase of \$3,602,000 over the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program authorizes formula grants to provide assistance to historically black colleges based on their enrollment of Pell Grant recipients, their number of graduates, and the number of their students entering graduate or professional schools in degree programs in which blacks are underrepresented. Funds are used to help improve both programs and management, leading to enhanced educational opportunities for students. During 1990, an estimated 98 awards will be made under this program. The Committee has given special priority to historically black colleges and universities, including Mississippi Valley State University, and urges the Secretary to provide a maximum level of assistance to this institution.

Strengthening historically black graduate institutions

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for the program for strengthening historically black graduate institutions, an increase of \$532,000 above the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. This program authorizes grants to five postgraduate institutions. Awards may be used for any purpose authorized under part B of title III, and for establishing an endowment or a development office to increase contributions from private sources.

Endowment grants

The bill provides \$27,500,000 for the endowment challenge grants program, an increase of \$9,607,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. Grants are made to enable eligible recipients to establish or increase institutional endowments. For 20 years following an award, recipients may not spend the principal but may spend up to half of the interest earned for any institutional expenses. During 1990, an estimated 20 awards will be made under this program.

The budget request proposes that \$15,000,000 of the endowment challenge grant funding be reserved exclusively for historically black colleges and universities. This requires a legislative change currently being considered by the Congress. In the interim the Committee has not approved this request but would have no objection to the reprogramming of up to \$10 million if the law is changed. The committee requests that the 1992 budget submission include a full report on use of endowment challenge grants up through 1990.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

For the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education, \$15,000,000 is provided, an increase of \$3,298,000 above the budget

request and the 1990 amount. The fund is designed to stimulate improvements in education beyond high school, and supports exemplary projects that have been locally developed with the potential for addressing and resolving problems in postsecondary education to improve its quality. The fund awards competitive discretionary grants and contracts to a variety of postsecondary institutions and other agencies and organizations concerned with postsecondary education. During 1990, an estimated 193 grants will be made under this program. The increased amount in 1991 should allow for a significant number of new grants.

The Committee has provided \$1,500,000 of this amount for the purpose of developing a pilot minority teacher training program to increase the number of Hispanics, blacks and other minorities in the teaching profession. This pilot would identify pre-college, minority students to steer them toward teacher training programs. The pilot should include a collaborative program with local educational agencies as well as inservice programs for teachers in the target schools. The Committee expects that this teacher development project will be administered by a consortium of higher education institutions with established track records in training minority teachers. The Committee intends that eligible schools have the potential to graduate at least 400 Black and 400 Hispanic teachers and that Federal funding be used to substantially increase the number of minority students entering teacher careers. The consortium may include institutions from different geographical regions to ensure that the consortium activities will be national in scope and impact.

Minority science improvement

The bill includes \$6,000,000 for the minority science improvement program, an increase of \$367,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$584,000 over the 1990 amount. This program provides grants to improve mathematics, science, and engineering programs at institutions enrolling large numbers of minorities and to increase the number of minority students who pursue advanced degrees and careers in science, mathematics, and engineering. Funds are used for the acquisition of equipment, the development of curricular materials, and advanced faculty training. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 42 projects.

Innovative projects for community services

The Committee bill does not include funds for innovative projects for community services, which received \$1,481,000 in 1990. No funds were requested by the President. In previous years, grants and contracts have been made to encourage students to participate in community service projects in exchange for either educational services or financial assistance to complete postsecondary education. The Committee believes that this concept has been well demonstrated and that no additional funding is required.

International education and foreign language studies

The bill provides a total of \$46,000,000 for international education and foreign language studies, an increase of \$6,206,000 over the budget request and the 1990 appropriation. This total includes

\$40,000,000 for domestic programs authorized under title VI of the Higher Education Act, including international business education, and \$6,000,000 for overseas programs authorized under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

Title VI funds for domestic programs are provided to assist graduate and undergraduate foreign language and area studies centers and programs at institutions of postsecondary education, graduate fellowships for students in these areas, research in foreign language and international education, language resource centers, plus business and international education programs. The proportions of title VI funds that are used for each of these purposes are determined at the discretion of the Secretary of Education.

Overseas programs in international education and foreign language studies are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, popularly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. Under these programs, grants are provided for group projects abroad, faculty research abroad, special bilateral projects, and doctoral research abroad.

Cooperative education

The bill includes \$13,500,000 for cooperative education, approximately the same as the 1990 amount; no funds were requested in the budget. The Secretary of Education is authorized to make discretionary grants to institutions of higher education, or combinations of institutions, to support the development and maintenance of cooperative education programs. These programs provide students with work experience related to their academic or occupational objectives and with funds necessary for continuing or completing their education. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 165 grants.

Law school clinical experience

The bill includes \$5,000,000 for the law school clinical experience program, an increase of \$65,000 over the 1990 amount; no funds were requested in the budget. Under this program, the Secretary of Education makes grants to accredited law schools to pay up to 90 percent of the costs of programs to provide clinical experience to law students, either through actual legal work or simulations. The 1990 funding level will support an estimated 64 grants, serving approximately 2,560 students.

Student literacy corps

The bill includes \$5,000,000 for the student literacy corps, approximately the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program authorizes discretionary grants to be made by the Secretary to institutions of higher education to promote the development of student literacy corps. Recipients operate programs in public community agencies that combine academic credit for undergraduate students with experience as voluntary literacy tutors. Funds may be used to support program costs, stipends for student coordinators, technical assistance, data collection and program evaluation. This program was first funded in 1989.

Interest subsidy grants

The bill includes \$20,900,000 for interest subsidy grants, the same as the budget request and \$1,549,000 below the 1990 amount. Current appropriations support loans made many years ago. This program authorized financial assistance for the construction, renovation, and equipping of college and university facilities. Current assistance is in the form of a Federal subsidy of interest payments on loans, in order to reduce the cost of borrowing from private sources. The Federal subsidy is guaranteed under agreements with participating institutions; as such, the annual cost is essentially predetermined. An estimated 531 loans will be outstanding by the end of 1991, with a loan volume of \$958 million. No loans have been made since 1973.

Assistance to Guam

The bill includes \$500,000 for assistance to Guam, approximately the same as the 1990 amount. The budget request does not include funds for this program. This program supports part of the cost of providing postsecondary education programs at the University of Guam and Guam Community College for nonresident Micronesian students.

John McCormack Institute

The bill includes \$3 million for a grant to the John McCormack Institute as authorized in the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1984. This amount, together with funds previously appropriated, will provide a total of \$6 million of Federal funding for this Institute in support of its public policy research and training programs. Funds are to be allocated by the Secretary based on the terms and conditions set forth in section 304 of Public Law 98-480. No funds were requested in the budget for this purpose.

Special programs for the disadvantaged (TRIO)

The Committee recommends \$342,000,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged, an increase of \$72,261,000 over the budget request and \$100,178,000 over the 1990 amount. Special programs for the disadvantaged, otherwise known as TRIO, consist of six different activities—talent search, upward bound, student support services, Ronald E. McNair post-baccalaureate achievement, Educational Opportunity Centers, and staff development activities. In general, TRIO programs assist low-income persons who are potential first generation college students to pursue their education. Among the activities supported under one or more programs is the dissemination of information on available student financial assistance, counseling, and tutoring. During 1990, an estimated 1,481 grant awards will be made, serving approximately 510,000 participants. The Committee has given the highest priority to expanding the TRIO program which serves this country's most disadvantaged students. The additional amounts provided should allow for both more students and more intensive assistance to these individuals.

TRIO funding policy—The Committee is concerned about the Department's procedures for distributing funds among TRIO grantees,

particularly the confusion surrounding cost-of-living increases for non-competing continuation awards in fiscal year 1990. Many TRIO grantees were given increases of only 2.9%, when inflation was estimated to be 4.2%. The Committee believed last year that adequate funds were provided in FY 1990 to enable the Department to provide full inflationary increases as well as to fund initiatives. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prepare a comprehensive report on its award procedures and policies governing TRIO programs, including initial as well as non competing continuation awards. This report should be submitted prior to hearings on the 1992 President's Budget.

In allocating the FY 1991 increase, the Committee directs the Department to make its first priority the provision of increases for inflation to non-competing grants. The Committee does not intend that special initiatives be funded at the expense of on-going projects. This policy would still allow adjustments for one-time or non-recurring costs in the base year.

The Committee also believes that the Department's decision-making apparatus has become isolated from the TRIO community. As the Department develops long and short range plans for the programs, the Committee encourages the Department to draw upon the expertise and resources of its grantees and others in the higher education community. Because of the rapid expansion of the TRIO programs, the Committee has provided additional FTE's for the administration of these programs in the Program Administration account. The Department should be prepared to discuss these issues at next years hearings.

Veterans' education outreach

The Committee recommends \$2,800,000 for veterans' education outreach, approximately the same as the 1990 level. No funds were requested in the budget for this program. Formula grants are made to institutions of higher education, based on the number of enrolled veterans receiving veterans' educational benefits, the number of educationally disadvantaged or disabled veterans, and the number of honorably discharged veterans no longer eligible for veterans' educational benefits. Grants help institutions support offices of veterans' affairs which provide outreach, recruitment, special educational services, and counseling. In 1990, an estimated 530 institutions will receive funding.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for legal training for the disadvantaged (CLEO), an increase of \$532,000 over the budget request and the 1990 amount. The Council on Legal Educational Opportunity (CLEO), under a noncompetitive grant, administers this program to help individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds undertake training for the legal profession. The program supports pre-law school preparation and scholarships. In 1990, this program will support an estimated 575 scholarships and 7 summer institutes.

School, college, and university partnerships

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for school, college, and university partnerships, an increase of \$1,039,000 over the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program promotes college and university partnerships with secondary schools serving low-income students to improve basic academic skills, understanding of subject matter, opportunities for further education, and prospects for employment after graduation for participating students. Discretionary grants are awarded to institutions of higher education and local education agencies that enter into written partnership agreements. The 1990 funding for this program provides services to 7,900 participants. The Committee bill makes funds available for both section 523 and section 525 activities as determined by the Secretary.

Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships

The bill includes \$8,627,000 for the Robert C. Byrd honors scholarship program, the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. This program promotes student excellence and achievement through scholarships of \$1,500 for the first year of study at an institution of higher education. The Secretary of Education determines the number of scholarships in each State based on school-age population in the State. No State receives fewer than 10 scholarships per congressional district. The Secretary must ensure that the State educational agencies select recipients and award the scholarships such that all parts of the State are fairly represented. The 1991 appropriation will support an estimated 5,150 scholarships.

Proposed national science scholars

The 1991 budget request includes \$5,000,000 for a proposed scholarship program that would recognize high school seniors who have demonstrated the highest academic achievement in the sciences and mathematics. Since legislation has not yet been enacted, the Committee has not included funds for this program. Should the program be enacted, the Committee would reconsider this matter.

Paul Douglas teacher scholarships

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Paul Douglas teacher scholarships program, approximately the same amount as the 1990 appropriation and the budget request. This program provides scholarships to outstanding high school graduates who demonstrate an interest in teaching at the pre-school, elementary, or secondary levels. State agencies receive formula grants on the basis of State population. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 3,550 scholarships.

Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships

For graduate fellowships, the Committee recommends \$18,000,000, an increase of \$220,000 over the budget request and \$1,966,000 above the 1990 appropriation. This program authorizes the Secretary to make discretionary grants to institutions of higher education to assist persons from groups that have been traditionally underrepresented in colleges and universities to undertake grad-

uate and professional study. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 1,035 fellowships.

Patricia Roberts Harris public service fellowships

For public service fellowships, the Committee recommends \$1,189,000, the same as the budget request and \$2,088,000 below the 1990 appropriation. This program is designed to expand the number of graduate students pursuing public service careers and to strengthen university training courses in this subject area. The Secretary makes discretionary grants to institutions of higher education. During 1990, an estimated 215 fellowships will be awarded. The President's budget proposed reductions in this program because of overlap with other programs and because of more favorable participation of minorities in public service careers.

Jacob K. Javits fellowships

For Jacob K. Javits fellowships, the Committee recommends \$8,000,000 an increase of \$2,576,000 above the budget request, and \$104,000 above the 1990 amount. This program provides fellowships to students of superior ability for graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. Under this program, a Fellowship Board establishes program policies, oversees program operations, annually selects fields of study, determines the number of recipients, and appoints panels to select fellows. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 537 fellowships.

Minority participation in graduate education

The Committee recommends \$6,100,000 for the minority participation in graduate education program, approximately the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,553,000 over the 1990 level. This program provides fellowship assistance to talented minority undergraduates for programs of research and study preparing them for graduate education. Competitive grants are made to institutions of higher education. The 1990 appropriation will support an estimated 1,013 fellowships.

Graduate assistance in areas of national need

The Committee recommends \$25,500,000 for graduate assistance in areas of national need, an increase of \$17,000 above the budget request and \$9,707,000 above the 1990 amount. The Secretary of Education makes discretionary grants to academic departments selected on the basis of the quality of their graduate programs in areas of national need. Some areas of national need suggested in the statute include mathematics, biology, and physics. Fellowship recipients must have financial need, have excellent academic records, plan teaching or research careers, and plan to pursue the highest degree available in their field. An estimated 1,234 fellowships will be supported with the 1990 appropriation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The bill includes \$200,036,000 for Howard University. This amount is an increase of \$14,590,000 above the 1991 budget request and an increase of \$17,590,000 over the 1990 appropriation. Direct

appropriations for Howard University are authorized by 20 U.S.C. 123, originally passed in 1867. Howard University is considered the preeminent historically black university in this country.

Academic program

The bill includes \$157,306,000 for the academic program at Howard University, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. Howard University is located in the District of Columbia. It consists of 18 schools and colleges and is attended by 13,000 students. It offers a comprehensive program in undergraduate liberal arts and other programs at the undergraduate, professional, and graduate levels. In 1990, the direct Federal appropriation provided 65 percent of the cost of the University's programs. The amount added by the Committee is to expand institutional student aid above the amounts assumed in the budget request.

The Committee is aware of concerns by University officials that the tuition surcharge for foreign students approved by Congress last year may have an adverse impact on student applicants who come primarily from lesser developed countries in Africa and the Caribbean. They are concerned that this could result in a decline in both foreign student enrollment and tuition revenue for the University. The Committee directs the University and the Department of Education to provide additional information on the impact of this tuition surcharge on enrollment at Howard in advance of the FY 1992 appropriations hearings.

Endowment grant

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the endowment matching grant program at Howard. This is \$1,500,000 less than requested in the budget but \$1,500,000 more than available in 1990. These funds provide an incentive for Howard to seek increased private giving, and to reduce its dependence on direct Federal appropriations. The Committee expects Howard to be prepared at next year's hearings to testify on its success in attracting private contributions. This should include progress over the last 5 years as well as comparisons with other schools.

Research

The bill includes \$4,730,000 for research at Howard University, the same as the budget request and the 1990 amount. These funds supplement the University's capacity to compete for and acquire regular research grants. Activities include the funding of post-doctoral fellowships, primarily in the scientific disciplines, development and renovation of research laboratories, and acquisition of laboratory equipment.

Howard University Hospital

The bill includes \$29,000,000 for the Howard University Hospital, an increase of \$8,090,000 above the budget request and the 1990 amount. The hospital serves as a major acute and ambulatory care center for the inner city of Washington, D.C. It provides both inpatient and outpatient services and serves as a facility for the training of physicians, nurses, and other professional and technical

health care personnel. The direct Federal appropriation partially finances these activities.

Howard University Hospital has been in serious financial difficulty as a result of a variety of problems including a large number of "boarder babies" and a large number of adult patients who cannot be discharged because of a shortage of nursing beds in the District of Columbia. While these problems are common to other hospitals in the District, the Committee believes that Howard University Hospital's problem is a shared responsibility in which the Federal government has an important role. The increase provided should allow the hospital to leverage other resources, particularly those of the D.C. government. These actions, together with management reforms currently under way, should restore the hospital to a sound financial condition.

Department of Education oversight

During the last year, the Department of Education has carried out a series of studies reviewing financial and programmatic issues at Howard. The Committee supports the continuation of these reviews and studies and expects additional reports to be submitted to the President of Howard and to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1992 hearings.

Construction

The bill includes a one-time emergency appropriation of \$6,000,000 for construction and renovation. This amount will finance the complete renovation of Cooke Hall, a student residential complex which is now vacant because of critical deficiencies. The Committee expects this construction to be completed on an expedited basis.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS

The bill includes \$38,449,000 for the college housing and academic facilities loan programs. This amount is an increase of \$25,000,000 over the 1991 budget request and \$3,320,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This appropriation account supports activities that are authorized by part F of title VII of the Higher Education Act, and finances loans made after 1986.

Borrowing authority

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 in borrowing authority for new loan commitments under the college housing and academic facilities loan program, the same as the 1990 amount and an increase of \$25,000,000 over the new borrowing authority requested in the budget. This program consists of a revolving loan fund to support subsidized, direct Federal loans for financing construction, reconstruction, or renovation of undergraduate academic facilities, housing, and other postsecondary educational facilities for students and faculty. Priority is given to the renovation and reconstruction of older academic facilities and undergraduate academic facilities that have not been renovated for an extended period. Loans are made on terms more favorable than could be obtained through the private sector. Loan amounts may range from \$250,000 to \$3 mil-

lion; the maximum interest rate is 5.5 percent, with repayment terms of up to 30 years. New loan commitments are made from the revolving fund, subject to the annual appropriation process; these funds are obtained from the repayment of prior loans and other income receipts of the revolving fund. In 1990, this program will support an estimated 20 new loan commitments; of these, 10 will be for renovation and reconstruction of academic facilities and 10 are for housing construction.

The Committee has restored the borrowing authority for new loan commitments this year in an effort to respond to the overwhelming demand for these construction funds by colleges and universities.

Interest subsidy payments

An appropriation of \$8,449,000 is provided for interest subsidy payments for the college housing and academic facilities loans program, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,320,000 over the 1990 amount. These funds are necessary because the program is only partially self-financed. Part of the financing comes from the interest paid by borrowers, but since that amount is less than the amount necessary for the Department to pay the U.S. Treasury for the borrowed capital, an annual appropriation is needed to pay the remainder. In 1989, the rate charged by the Treasury for borrowed funds was 8.1 percent.

EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENT

The bill includes \$133,860,000 for education research and statistics programs. This amount is \$40,866,000 less than the 1991 budget request, but an increase of \$38,619,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This account supports education research and statistics activities authorized by sections 405 and 406 of the General Education Provisions Act.

Education research

The Committee recommends \$61,322,000 for education research, the same as the budget request and \$10,765,000 over the amount provided in 1990. Research activities are conducted by three units within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement: Office of Research, Programs for the Improvement of Practice, and Information Services. Projects are carried out directly or through grants or contracts to institutions of higher education, public or private organizations, institutions, agencies, or individuals.

The research program provides support for national education research and development centers, regional education laboratories, the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) system, and field-initiated research. The education research and development centers represent a nationwide network of centers conducting long-term research and development; these centers are based in universities and are responsible for studying specific areas of national concern. Nine regional educational laboratories determine the educational research and development needs of their specific regions, and help meet those needs through applied research and technical assistance. The ERIC system collects, indexes, abstracts, analyzes,

and disseminates information on education through a series of clearinghouses that focus on specific areas of education. Field-initiated research consists of competitive awards to support the work of independent scholars; nine such awards were made in 1989. These funds also support an ongoing rural education program operated through each of the laboratories, the establishment of a new laboratory for the Pacific basin, the establishment of a new center for teacher evaluation, competition for new research and development center awards, and competition for new laboratory awards.

The Committee, while approving the full amount requested for research, has reallocated \$5.5 million from discretionary activities to the laboratories program of which \$3 million is to expand the rural initiative. The Committee has also included sufficient funds in the FY 1991 appropriation for the Department to provide for funding of all eighteen proposed educational research centers.

Regional educational laboratories and the rural education program.—The Committee has included \$25,500,000 in budget authority for the regional educational laboratories for services defined by their governing boards. The bill includes \$3,000,000 over the amount requested in the Administration's budget to allow the laboratories to expand the rural education program, and \$2,500,000 over the budget request to support and expand the base operations of the educational laboratories. The \$3,000,000 in new budget authority for the laboratories' rural program together with the \$4.9 million in carryover funds from the 1990 appropriation and \$1 million included in the President's 1991 request, will provide \$8.9 million for the rural education program to be awarded for the 12 month program year beginning December 1, 1990. The Committee understands that \$8.9 million in new budget authority will be needed to sustain this level of activity for the rural education program in the fiscal year 1992 program year beginning December 1, 1991. The Committee expects that the remaining \$21,500,000 will be used to support the base operations of the regional laboratories.

The Committee expects that funds will be used from the base amount to ensure that all contracts for regional educational laboratories are adjusted to a December 1 through November 30 annual cycle. The Committee further expects that no laboratory funds provided will be retained by the Department of Education for any purpose. The Committee directs the Department of Education not to delay the awarding of contracts and to award, not later than December 1, 1990, all funds provided under the laboratory competition implemented under the Department's Request for Proposal issued April 6, 1990, including all carry over funds from 1990 and additional resources provided by the Committee in 1991. The Committee is aware that the request for proposals specifies that 25 percent of the total resources allocated to the regional educational laboratories are to be expended explicitly for the improvement of education in rural schools. The Committee has adjusted this setaside to approximately 30 percent in fiscal year 1991.

Statistics

The Committee recommends \$41,538,000 for the activities of the National Center for Education Statistics (exclusive of the National Assessment of Educational Progress), the same as the budget re-

quest and \$18,883,000 over the 1990 amount. The Center collects, analyzes, and reports statistics on education in the United States. Activities are carried out directly and through grants and contracts. Major products include *The Condition of Education* and *Digest of Education Statistics*. Other products include projections of enrollments, teacher supply and demand, and other key educational data. The Center collects data on educational institutions at all levels, longitudinal data on student progress, and data relevant to public policy from special surveys. Technical assistance to State and local education agencies and postsecondary institutions is also provided by the Center.

The Committee is pleased with progress toward reestablishing a national data system on libraries. The library data system will not be complete, however, until statistics from State library activities and from Federal Government libraries are gathered and reported. The Committee encourages the gathering of adequate statistics in both of these areas.

National assessment of educational progress

The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a reduction of \$866,000 below the budget request but \$916,000 over the 1990 amount. Conducted through competitive awards, the Assessment is the only nationally representative survey of educational ability and achievement of American students. The primary goal of the Assessment is to determine and report the status and trends over time of the knowledge and skills of students, subject by subject. Subject areas assessed in the past have included reading, writing, mathematics, science, and social studies, as well as citizenship. The Assessment is operated by contractors through competitive awards made by the National Center for Education Statistics; a National Assessment Governing Board formulates the policy guidelines for the program. The Committee has approved the full amount of the President's request except for the Governing Board which it intends to be funded at a level of \$1,000,000. While the basic law permits up to 10 percent of assessment funds to go to the Board, the Committee believes that the amount recommended should be adequate for an organization with this scope of work. The Committee does not believe it makes sense to link funding of the Board to a percentage of total funding.

Evaluation of reform

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the evaluation of reform, the same as the budget request; no funds were appropriated for this activity in 1990. This is a new proposal to undertake specific activities under discretionary authority in section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act. The funds would be used to evaluate reform activities implemented by State and local educational agencies, and disseminate information on successful reforms to others who might be interested. The funds provided will allow the initiation of these activities in 1991.

Dropout prevention

No funds have been included in this account for a new program of research on dropouts for which the budget proposed \$5,000,000.

The Committee has instead provided \$3,000,000 for this purpose under the School Improvement account.

Principal training

No funds have been included for a new program of training and preparation of school principals for which \$25,000,000 was requested. The Committee believes that this initiative requires a separate authorization and has deferred to the Education and Labor Committee for its initial review.

Education summit follow up

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for "Summit Follow-Up" a decrease of \$10,000,000 from the budget request; no funds were appropriated for this activity in 1990. This is a new proposal to undertake specific activities under discretionary authority in section 405 and section 406 of the General Education Provisions Act. The funds will be used to carry out a variety of activities to provide information related to tracking State efforts following the National education summit in Charlottesville. The funds provided will allow the initiation of these activities in 1991.

Since most education reforms take place at the state and local level, the Committee believes that the Department would benefit from expanding efforts to work with policymakers at all levels. The Committee encourages the Department of Education to look for ways to include policymakers in addition to the Governors, such as local and state school board members and state legislators, in the follow-up to the President's 1989 Education Summit. The Committee will look forward to receiving testimony from the Department about efforts to include other policymakers.

Minority initiative

The Committee is concerned about the shortage of minorities involved in education research at the local, regional, university and federal levels. A lack of minority involvement in the development of educational reforms threatens these initiatives. The Committee therefore directs the Department to develop a pilot program which prepares minorities for research careers and increases their participation as specialists in research and development. Because the Regional Education Laboratories are recognized as a frequent source of assistance by school district personnel, the Committee believes they should be used as a resource for recruitment and development of minority teachers into research careers. The Committee wishes to emphasize that any strategy to increase minority participation in research must be supportive of initiatives to increase minority representation in the education profession in general, particularly practicing classroom teachers.

Statewide reforms

The Committee is encouraged by the serious attention that Statewide, outcome based school reform is receiving throughout the nation. In allocating the increase in the bill, the Committee expects the Department to expend a significant portion of this appropriation for research and dissemination activities directed to the States for school improvement and reform. Such assistance may include

challenge and achievement grants, and support for other forms of assistance. The Committee also encourages the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to establish more direct linkages with State and local research data bases in order to help provide more effective access to relevant research to individual schools and classroom teachers.

Education technology activities

The Committee is concerned that use of technology in the schools, particularly computers and telecommunications, is developing without sufficient planning and coordination at the national level. This is partially due to a lack of focus and leadership. The Omnibus Trade Act of 1988 attempted to address this by authorizing a separate Office of Training and Technology Transfer. The Committee has not provided a direct appropriation for such an office, but believes that the Secretary should carefully review this option as he designs strategies for improving the use of technology in schools.

The Department, through OERI, is also encouraged to establish an on going working group to coordinate Federal activities which relate to telecommunications in the schools including use of satellites. This group should include but not be limited to representation from the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Energy and independent agencies such as NASA and the FCC, as well as governors offices and private organizations with an interest in national education and telecommunications policy.

Field initiated research

The Committee is aware that the Department of Education has historically channeled almost all of its research budget through its directed research programs and that less than \$1 million has been awarded annually to field initiated studies. The committee believes that broader use of investigator initiated studies could be very beneficial and encourages the Department to consider options which might devote more of its research budget to this mechanism. One advantage of this approach would be to broaden the base of Federal support to institutions which do not now participate but who are leaders in training education practitioners. These schools are also in a unique position to communicate research findings to the classroom. Federal support could also go to non-university based researchers who are active in the field. The Department should be prepared to address this issue when it testifies on the Fiscal Year 1992 budget.

LIBRARIES

A total of \$140,800,000 is provided for programs of assistance to libraries. This is \$4,154,000 more than the 1990 appropriation and \$101,738,000 above the 1991 budget request. The programs in this account are authorized by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and title II of the Higher Education Act. Legislation to reauthorize the Library Services and Construction Act was recently enacted (P.L. 101-254).

Public library services

The bill provides \$82,500,000 for public library services, approximately the same as the 1990 amount. The Administration did not request funding for this program. These activities are authorized under title I of the Library Services and Construction Act. Formula grants are made to the States based on population, after each State receives an initial grant of \$200,000. As with titles II and III, 1.5 percent of title I funds are reserved for services to Indians, and 0.5 percent for native Hawaiians. States spend their grants to extend and improve public library services in areas that are without services or in which services are inadequate, and make library services more accessible to previously underserved population groups, such as the elderly or those living in institutions. Title I grants may also be used to enhance library technology, or to provide innovative services—including library services to child care facilities, intergenerational library programs in which older adults assist school-age children, local library literacy centers, and drug abuse prevention programs. These are matching grants, with the State share varying in relation to personal income per capita. Specified portions of appropriations above \$60,000,000 are devoted to major urban resource libraries. In 1990, 1,948 projects were supported through this program.

Public library construction

The bill provides \$18,900,000 for public library construction, the same as the 1990 amount. Funding was not requested by the President for this program. These activities are authorized under title II of the Library Services and Construction Act to assist public library construction programs, especially those that increase access to the handicapped, increase energy efficiency, or accommodate new forms of library technology. Formula grants are made to the States based on population, after each State receives an initial grant of \$100,000. The Federal share of the costs of each construction project cannot exceed 50 percent. In 1990, 320 projects were supported through this program.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee provides \$20,400,000 for interlibrary cooperation, \$849,000 more than the 1990 amount, and \$28,000 above the budget request. These activities are authorized under title III of the Library Services and Construction Act to support cooperative projects among all types of libraries to pool their resources efficiently, including computerized bibliographic data bases, centralized technical services, and application of new technologies to library services. P.L. 101-254 expands title III to authorize the use of funds for preservation of library materials. Formula grants are made to the States, based on population, after each State receives an initial grant of \$40,000. Matching funds are not required. In 1990, 488 projects were supported through this program.

Training and demonstrations

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for library training and demonstrations, \$145,000 more than the 1990 amount and the budget request.

These activities are authorized under part B of title II of the Higher Education Act. Two-thirds of these funds are used for the library career training program, providing discretionary grants to assist institutions of higher education and library organizations or agencies train persons for all types of library careers. The remaining one-third of this appropriation is for library science research and demonstrations, providing discretionary grants and contracts to support projects to improve libraries and information technologies, and to disseminate the results of these projects. In 1990, the training program supported 32 fellowships and 200 inservice trainees; the demonstration program supported 5 field-initiated research grants.

Research libraries

For aid to research libraries under part C of title II of the Higher Education Act, the bill provides \$6,000,000, \$262,000 more than the 1990 amount and the budget request. This program aids projects of major research libraries, both public and private, in institutions of higher education or elsewhere, to develop, preserve, or increase access to book, document, or similar collections of unique scholarly value. Discretionary grants were made to 48 research libraries under this program in 1990.

Library literacy programs

The bill includes \$7,000,000 for library literacy programs, \$1,635,000 more than the 1990 amount but \$1,365,000 below the budget request. These activities are authorized under title VI of the Library Services and Construction Act, with the purpose of promoting literacy training in the Nation's public libraries to combat illiteracy among adults. These programs complement the adult basic education services supported under the Adult Education Act. Competitive grants are made to State library agencies and local public libraries. Funds are used primarily for administrative staff and library materials. In 1990, this program supported 20 projects at the State agency level and 223 projects in local libraries. The Committee supports this program but believes that a \$7 million funding level will allow a more orderly buildup of the literacy activity.

College library technology

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for college library technology, \$268,000 more than both the 1990 amount and the budget request. These activities are authorized under part D of title II of the Higher Education Act. These competitive grants were first authorized under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, and first funded in 1988. The program supports the purchase of technological equipment and other special activities designed to encourage the use of technology and expand library resource sharing among institutions of higher education. In 1990, 49 awards were made under this program.

Foreign language materials acquisition

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for foreign language materials as authorized by title V of the LSCA. This is the first year that funding has been provided for this title since originally authorized in 1984

(P.L. 98-480). Funding was not requested by the Administration. Under this title, competitive grants to State and local public libraries are authorized for the acquisition of foreign language materials. No recipient may receive more than one grant.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The bill includes \$406,700,000 for salaries and expenses for the U.S. Department of Education. This amount is the same as the 1991 budget request and an increase of \$65,715,000 over the 1990 appropriation. This appropriation account is authorized by the Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96-88, and covers the costs associated with the management and operation of the Department, as well as the separate costs associated with the Office of Civil Rights and the Office of the Inspector General.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends \$331,000,000 for program administration, the same as the 1991 budget and an increase of \$57,697,000 above the 1990 amount. These funds support the funding and staff for the administration of approximately 200 programs and activities at the Department. Items include personnel compensation and benefits as well as travel, rent, telephones, utilities, printing, automatic data processing, contractual services, equipment, supplies, and other services. A total of 3,495 full-time equivalent positions will be supported, an increase of 58 over the 1990 staff.

The Committee believes that additional staffing increases beyond those proposed in the budget are necessary but that they can be financed within the total requested. The Committee believes that 100 more positions could be effectively used and that \$3.7 million of the increase in the President's budget should be reprogrammed to support this expansion. In allocating these additional FTE's, the Committee believes that both the National Center for Education Statistics and the TRIO programs require additional personnel to properly manage their responsibilities.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$49,900,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office for Civil Rights, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$5,328,000 over the 1990 amount. This Office is responsible for the enforcement of laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, and age in all programs and institutions that receive funds from the Department. These laws extend to 50 State educational agencies, 16,000 local education agencies, 12,000 postsecondary institutions of higher education, including proprietary schools, 50 State rehabilitation agencies and their recipients, and other institutions receiving Federal funds, such as libraries. In addition to its enforcement activities, the Office also performs monitoring and compliance reviews, advises on corrective and remedial actions necessary for compliance, and provides technical assistance that may assist recipients in achieving voluntary compliance. A total of 820 full-time equivalent positions will be supported, an increase of 18 over the 1990 staff.

The Committee is distressed that notwithstanding report language accompanying last year's bill, noting delays in open OCR investigations of college admissions quotas, no letter of findings has been issued. The Committee expects that letters of findings covering all aspects of the four open cases will be issued as quickly as possible.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$25,800,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,690,000 over the 1990 amount. This Office has the authority to inquire into all program and administrative activities of the Department, as well as related activities of all recipients of grants or contracts. Audits and investigations are conducted to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations, efficiency of operations, and effectiveness in achieving results. A total of 360 full-time equivalent positions will be supported, an increase of 30 over the 1990 staff.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

The bill includes \$191,659,000, an increase of \$15,994,000 over the amount available in 1990, and a decrease of \$765,000 below the request.

VISTA

For Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), the bill provides \$30,500,000, an increase of \$5,438,000, or 22 percent over the 1990 level, and a decrease of \$1,069,000 below the request. Volunteers are directed toward helping low-income individuals achieve self-sufficiency by focusing efforts on the problems of hunger, homelessness, illiteracy, unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence and child abuse, and the needs of low-income seniors and the handicapped.

The Committee has provided funding to increase the stipend accrued for payment at the end of service from \$75 to \$90 per month, and an average \$49 increase in the subsistence allowance to an average of \$566 per month. Increases have also been provided to augment project support, training and technical assistance, recruitment, and for the increased cost of the health care contract for volunteers.

The Committee has included funding to support an additional 100 volunteers over 1990, for a total 1991 level of 2,900 volunteer service years. The Committee intends this service year level to be a ceiling for 1991, and funds should not be reprogrammed from within VISTA or other Title I programs in order to increase the service years above this level. The Committee believes that more moderate expansion will allow Action to focus on improving the recruitment and training of volunteers, and enhancing the overall quality of the VISTA program.

During the hearings, the Committee raised concerns regarding the possible termination of projects in fiscal year 1990. The Com-

mittee will monitor the situation closely and expects Action to be prepared to testify on this matter at next year's hearing.

The bill provides \$3,420,000 for the VISTA Literacy Corps, an increase of \$367,000 above the 1990 level, and decrease of \$2,630,000 below the request. This funding level will maintain the 1990 program level of approximately 325 volunteer service years directed towards reducing the incidence of illiteracy throughout the country.

The Committee has included \$893,000 for Student Community Service, which is the same as the 1990 level, and \$872,000 below the request. These projects involve secondary, post-secondary, and vocational student volunteers in part-time, non-stipended activities designed to benefit low-income communities. Volunteers serve as companions to the elderly, counselors to their peers on drug prevention matters, organizers of home repair projects, and tutors in educational programs.

SPECIAL VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Committee has provided \$2,245,000 for Special Volunteer Drug Programs, which is the same as the request and \$400,000 below the 1990 level. This funding will allow the award of 45 grants focusing on drug abuse prevention.

OLDER AMERICANS VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends a total of \$125,000,000 for Older Americans Volunteer programs, an increase of \$7,501,000, or 6 percent, over the 1990 amount, and \$4,477,000 over the request. This level of funding is intended to provide one-third of all projects with a National Significance grant of approximately \$10,000 for stipended programs and \$5,000 for non-stipended programs. These grants are a new provision of the 1989 program reauthorization, Public Law 101-204, and will allow new or expanded volunteer components in areas such as literacy, respite care, boarder babies, teenage parents, child care and drug abuse. The Committee has also included funding to provide all projects with a 5% cost-of-living adjustment, and increase stipends from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per hour for both Action and non-Action funded volunteers in the stipended programs.

For the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), the bill includes \$33,500,000, which is an increase of \$2,031,000 over the 1990 level, and \$1,981,000 over the request. This program provides part-time, non-stipended service opportunities for volunteers who are age 60 or older. Project grants are awarded to local sponsoring organizations for the purpose of employing RSVP project staff who will recruit volunteers. RSVP volunteers serve in areas such as crime prevention, in-home care, youth counseling, consumer education, and drug abuse prevention projects. Over 400,000 volunteers participate in this program.

For the Foster Grandparents Program, the bill includes \$64,000,000, an increase of \$4,537,000 over the 1990 level, and \$1,921,000 over the request. The purpose of this program is to provide meaningful volunteer service opportunities for low-income people aged 60 and over. These volunteers assist children with spe-

cial needs in a variety of placements which range from mental health facilities, youth detention centers, and schools to foster care and in-home placements in cases of child abuse.

For the Senior Companion Program, the bill includes \$27,500,000, an increase of \$933,000 over the 1990 amount, and \$575,000 over the request. This program offers volunteer service opportunities for low-income individuals aged 60 and over. Working through direct health care providers and social service agencies, volunteers assist older adults who have physical, mental, or emotional impairments, which put them at risk for institutionalization. Project grants are awarded to private nonprofit organizations and State and local public agencies.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes \$981,000 for the Inspector General, an increase of \$88,000 over the 1990 level, and \$120,000 below the request. This level of funding will support 11 full-time equivalent positions, which is the same as the 1990 level. The Committee has provided additional funding for the office automation as well as pay and inflationary cost increases. The Committee did not provide funding for 2 additional staff positions as requested by the President.

Program support

Included in the bill is \$28,620,000 for program support, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the 1990 amount, and \$551,000 below the request. This level of funding will support 439 full-time equivalent positions, an increase of 15 FTE over the comparable 1990 level which will allow Action to enhance its recruitment efforts and restore base funding for positions which are currently vacant due to lack of funding. The Committee did not provide funding for 12 additional FTE as requested by the President. The Committee has approved increases requested for travel to improve project monitoring and volunteer training, automation and modernization activities, and inflationary cost increases.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FUND

The bill includes \$259,565,000 for the public broadcasting operations advance appropriation for fiscal year 1993, which is the same as the Administration request and an increase of \$8,535,000 over the 1992 appropriation.

The funding provided in the bill will be distributed according to statutory formula, with about 70 percent of the funds passed directly to local television and radio stations, and about 30 percent retained by the Corporation for program production and system support.

The Committee urges the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, after establishing the Independent Television Service (ITVS), to provide adequate start up and operational funding as authorized under Public Law 100-626 and as described in the Committee hearings. Such funding should not be subtracted from the initial \$6 million provided for production costs.

SATELLITE REPLACEMENT

The bill includes \$46,940,000 for costs incurred in the replacement of the satellite interconnection system, which is the same as the Administration request. Together with funding previously provided for fiscal years 1991 and 1992, the Committee has provided a total of \$180 million, or approximately 90 percent of the estimated total replacement cost of \$202 million.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The bill includes \$27,705,000, an increase of \$1,393,000 over the budget request and \$1,151,000 over the amount available for 1990. This amount will support 325 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, an increase of 3 over the budget request and the same as the 1990 ceiling.

The Service attempts to prevent and minimize labor-management disputes having a significant impact on interstate commerce or national defense, except in the railroad and airline industries. The agency conducts dispute mediation, preventive mediation, and arbitration, and convenes boards of inquiry appointed by the President in emergency disputes.

The Committee has rejected the President's budget proposal to terminate support for the labor-management cooperation program. The bill includes \$1,193,000 for this activity, consisting of \$1,000,000 for grants and \$193,000 for administrative costs and 3 FTE. This amount restores the program to the level at which it operated prior to 1990. The Committee believes the program, which assists in establishing and operating labor-management committees, is effective and enhances private sector efforts to improve labor relations and increase productivity.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill includes \$4,292,000, which is \$262,000 above the 1990 appropriation and the same as the budget request. This level will support 51 full-time equivalent staff for the Commission, the same as the 1990 level but two less than the budget request. The Committee believes that the Commission should fill the seven vacancies that currently exist.

The Commission is responsible for reviewing the enforcement activities of the Secretary of Labor under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act and for protecting miners against unlawful discrimination. The Commission's administrative law judges hear and decide cases initiated by the Secretary of Labor, mine operators, or miners. The five-member Commission sits to hear and rule on appeals from administrative law judge decisions.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

The bill includes \$3,000,000 for the National Commission, the amount of the budget request and an increase of \$2,000,000 over the 1990 appropriation.

The Commission's initial appropriation was in fiscal year 1990. It was established by law to advise the President and the Congress

concerning national policies on AIDS. Five of the members were appointed by the House, five by the Senate and two by the President. In addition, three members of the Cabinet are ex-officio members. The Commission will make annual reports in August, 1990 and 1991 and will then go out of existence unless extended by order of the President.

The budget request provides for 15 staff, an increase of 6 over 1990. The other significant increases are for travel-related expenses for Commission meetings and site visits and for research contracts and technical and professional support.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The bill includes \$750,000, the same as the 1990 funding level, and \$27,000 below the request. This total is the full amount authorized for the Commission.

The Commission is charged with advising the President and Congress on national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State and local levels.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO PREVENT INFANT MORTALITY

The bill includes \$400,000 for the Commission, which is the same as the 1990 appropriation. The Administration did not request any funding.

The Commission was created by P.L. 99-660 to make recommendations to the Congress on a national policy to reduce and prevent infant mortality. The Committee understands that the funding provided is transitional assistance as the Commission obtains more private sector funding for its activities to educate the public and implement its recommendations. The Committee reiterates that language included in the 1989 appropriations act permanently amended the Commission's authorizing statute to extend its life and expand the number of its members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

The bill includes \$1,200,000, which is the amount requested in the budget and a decrease of \$340,000 from the amount available in 1990. This funding will support 10 full-time equivalent staff for the Council, the same as the 1990 level. The decrease in funding represents the one-time \$400,000 appropriation for a study regarding the education of handicapped students in 1990.

The National Council on Disability was originally an advisory body within the Department of Education, but was converted to an independent agency in 1984. The Council is charged with reviewing the laws, programs, and policies of the Federal Government affecting disabled individuals, and making recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Rehabilitation Services Administration and the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The bill includes \$151,103,000, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$10,992,000 above the amount available for 1990. This funding will support 2,220 full-time equivalent staff for the Board, an increase of 37 above the current level.

The Board receives, investigates and prosecutes unfair labor practice charges filed by businesses, labor unions, and individuals. It also schedules and conducts representation elections. The Board itself considers cases in which administrative law judge decisions are appealed.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The bill includes \$6,675,000, which is the same as the budget request and an increase of \$291,000 over the 1990 amount. This funding will support 58 full-time equivalent staff for the Board, the same as the 1990 level.

The National Mediation Board mediates disputes over wages, hours and working conditions which arise between employees and those railroad and airline carriers subject to the Railway Labor Act. The Board also resolves representation disputes involving labor organizations which wish to represent railroad or airline employees.

The bill includes \$1,600,000 for the adjustment of railroad grievances, the same as the 1990 level. The Board anticipates that level funding will be adequate because a generic subject index system of disputes and decisions was recently implemented, significantly decreasing the backlog of cases.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill includes \$6,401,000, which is the same as the budget request and an increase of \$431,000 over the amount available for 1990. This funding will support 85 full-time equivalent staff, an increase of 6 over the 1990 level.

The Review Commission, which was established in 1970, adjudicates issues in dispute between the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and employers whom OSHA has charged with violating health and safety standards.

PHYSICIAN PAYMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

The bill includes authority to transfer \$3,871,000 from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to support the activities of the Physician Payment Review Commission. The amount provided is the same as the Commission's request and an increase of \$65,000 over the amount available in 1990.

First established in 1985, the Commission serves as an independent agency to advise Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on matters relating to Medicare physician reimbursement. The Commission is required by law to report to Congress each year on methods of adjusting levels of reasonable physician charges, setting physician payment rates, and making payments for physician services.

The amount provided will support 13 Commissioners, an executive director and a staff of not more than 25 full-time equivalents. The Committee has provided \$1,061,000 for research and \$2,810,000 for administration and management.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

The bill includes authority to transfer \$4,073,000 from the Medicare trust funds to support the activities of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. The amount recommended by the Committee is the same as the Commission's request and an increase of \$204,000 over the amount available in 1990.

The Prospective Payment Assessment Commission was established to advise the Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on maintaining and updating the Medicare prospective payment system. The Commission issues several reports required by Congress, including recommendations on the annual update of Medicare hospital payments as well as a general report on the impact of the prospective payment system on the American health care system.

The amount provided will support 17 Commissioners, an executive director and a staff of not more than 25 full-time equivalents. The Committee has provided \$1,250,000 for research and \$2,823,000 for administration and management.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

The Committee has provided a total of \$328,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the request and \$12,000,000 below the 1990 appropriation. These funds are used to pay dual benefits to those retirees receiving both railroad retirement and social security benefits. The Committee has included bill language to permit a portion of these funds to be derived from income tax receipts on dual benefits, as authorized by law. It is estimated that approximately \$18 million may be derived in this manner, which is \$12 million less than the 1990 comparable amount. The Committee has rejected the President's proposal to fund 25 percent of this account from the railroad retirement account, as this proposal requires authorizing legislation. In addition, the Committee has not adopted proposed bill language that would place a portion of these funds in reserve, believing that this would be administratively cumbersome.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

The bill includes \$100,000 for interest earned on unnegotiated checks to remain available through September 30, 1992. In fiscal year 1990, no appropriation was needed as projections indicated that the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1989 and available for 2 years would be sufficient through 1990.

Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the Board will no longer receive credits directly for the principal amount of uncashed railroad retirement checks under provisions of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987. Instead, such principal amounts will be appropriated to the Department of the Treasury for transfer to this

account. Interest on uncashed checks, however, must still be appropriated in advance to this account as provided by section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-76).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$89,034,000, an increase of \$377,000 over the President's budget and \$11,899,000 over the amount made available in 1990. This account limits the amount in the Railroad Retirement Account which may be used by the Board for administrative expenses.

The Committee recommendation provides for a total staffing level of 1,697 FTE's. This is an increase of 72 FTE over the 1990 staffing level. The additional staff will support the Board's efforts to implement recently enacted legislation, proceed with the automation plan, and improve the railroad tax accounting system, and reduce work backlogs.

The Committee recommendation also provides funding to continue the lease-to-purchase of the computer storage devices acquired in 1990, contract technical assistance to implement the automation plan, office automation equipment and systems furniture, and inflationary cost increases including employee compensation costs. The Committee also recommends that only \$200,000 be provided for additional workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates.

The Committee has modified the Administration's proposed bill language relating to the procurement of the mainframe computer to make the restrictions more contemporaneous with the current status of the computer procurement. The capacity management study and requirements analysis have been completed and the Federal Systems Integration and Management Center has validated the methodology and assumptions used in the capacity management study. In place of these restrictions, the Committee provides that \$2,890,000 be made available for the lease-to-purchase and installation of a mainframe computer only upon the delegation of procurement authority from the General Services Administration to the Railroad Retirement Board. To obtain the procurement authority, the Board will have to provide GSA with an analysis of alternatives, a software conversion study, findings to support the use of compatibility limited requirements, a cost benefit analysis and a project plan, as well as the requirements analysis.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes \$6,000,000, an increase of \$2,097,000 over the amount available in 1990, and a decrease of 1,698,000 below the Administration request. This account provides for the Inspector General to conduct and supervise audits and investigations of programs and operations of the Board. The funds are derived from the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance trust funds. This level of funding will support 95 full-time equivalents, which is an increase of 19 FTE over the 1990 level. The Committee has not provided funds to establish a new Office of Analysis and Inspections.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

The Committee has deferred consideration of the Administration's 1991 request for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home pending the Home's reauthorization.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The bill provides \$8,000,000 for the Institute, which is \$450,000 above the 1990 appropriation and \$730,000 over the budget request.

The Institute was created by Congress in 1984 to provide education and training, basic and applied research, and information services to promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts. With the unique opportunities presented by the changes in the world relations in the past year, current transnational problems such as famine, poverty, and disasters may gain in prominence as catalysts for regional conflict. The Committee encourages renewed attention to these issues.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4), rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of this bill would have little overall inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the report submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill ¹	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	\$52,753	\$123,943	\$43,897	\$123,887
Outlays	54,008	123,589	50,419	122,510
Direct loans	30	0	30	0
Primary guarantees	0	0	0	0

¹ The Committee has deferred consideration of all programs for which no authorization has been enacted for fiscal year 1991.

The Committee has allocated \$8,856 million for unauthorized programs, including new or expanded authorizations, such as child care, AIDS services and Head Start, for 1991. These funds will be needed at a later date when the appropriate authorization bills have been enacted into law. After including funds for these de-

ferred programs, the Committee expects to use all of its 302(b) allocation for 1991.

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following information was provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

Budget authority.....	\$150,683,494,000
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1991.....	124,990,287,000
Fiscal year 1992.....	26,496,568,000
Fiscal year 1993.....	5,636,747,000
Fiscal year 1994.....	746,329,000
Fiscal year 1995 and future years.....	8,284,000

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local government is as follows:

New budget authority.....	\$70,609,062,000
Fiscal year 1991 outlays resulting therefrom.....	55,026,914,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by Department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Labor:		U.S. Postal Service:	
Employment Standards Administration:		Postal Service fund.....	Indefinite
Special Benefits.....	Indefinite	Department of Labor:	
		Employment Standards Administration:	
Salaries and expenses.....	\$29,051,000	Black lung disability trust fund.....	\$29,051,000
Departmental management:		Black lung disability trust fund.....	23,355,000
Salaries and expenses.....	23,355,000	Black lung disability trust fund.....	371,000
Office of Inspector General.....	371,000		

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of pro-

visions in the accompanying bill which may directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

In some cases, the Committee has recommended appropriations which are less than the maximum amount authorized for the various programs which are funded in the bill. Whether these actions constitute a change in the application of existing laws is subject to individual interpretation, but the Committee felt that this fact should be mentioned.

The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for some programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize such extended availability.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has earmarked funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific sections of a law. Whether these actions constitute a change in the application of existing law is subject to individual interpretation, but the Committee felt that this fact should be mentioned.

On page 5 of the bill is language allowing the Labor Department to withhold from State allotments funds available for penalty mail under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

On page 10 is language establishing a maximum amount available for grants to States under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18(b) of the Act.

On page 10 of the bill are two provisions that (1) exempt farms employing 10 or fewer people from the Occupational Safety and Health Act, except those farms having a temporary labor camp and (2) prohibit the promulgation or enforcement of any regulation under the Occupational Safety and Health Act which restricts work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in the area.

On page 11 of the bill is language allowing the Secretary of Labor to use any funds available to the Department to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of major disasters.

On page 11 of the bill is a proviso prohibiting the carrying out of sections 104(g)(1) or 115 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act with respect to shell dredging, or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface limestone, surface clay, or colloidal phosphate mine.

On page 15 of the bill is a provision that notwithstanding section 838 of the Public Health Service Act, not to exceed \$10,000,000 of funds returned to the Secretary pursuant to section 839(c) of the Public Health Service Act or pursuant to a loan agreement under section 740 or 835 of the Act may be used for activities under titles III, VII, and VIII of the Act.

On page 15 is language providing that user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701 may be credited to appropriations for the Health Resources and Services Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302.

On page 18 is language providing that collections from user fees may be credited to the Centers for Disease Control appropriation.

On page 22 is language providing that funds available for block grants under subpart 1, part B of title XIX of the Public Health

Service Act shall be expended by States in accordance with the same criteria and limitations as were applied to such grants for the fiscal year 1990.

On page 25 of the bill is a provision that in the administration of title XIX of the Social Security Act, payments to a State for any quarter may be made with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during any such quarter, if submitted in, or prior to, such quarter and approved ~~in that or~~ any such subsequent quarter.

On page 26 is language allowing fees charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 and section 353 of the Public Health Service Act to be credited to the Health Care Financing Administration administrative account.

On page 26 is language providing that certain travel expense payments under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act may be made only when travel of more than 75 miles is required.

On page 26 is language providing that monthly black lung benefits shall be rounded to the nearest dollar as is currently done with other benefits paid by the Social Security Administration.

On page 28 is language providing that travel expense payments under section 1631(h) of the Social Security Act may be made only when travel of more than 75 miles is required.

On page 28 is language requiring that none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the manufacture, printing, or procuring of Social Security cards, as provided in section 205(c)(D) of the Social Security Act, where paper and other materials used in the manufacture of such cards are produced, manufactured, or assembled outside of the United States.

On page 30 is language allowing fees charged in accordance with section 453 of the Social Security Act to be credited to the Family Support Administration administrative account.

On page 38 is language providing that from the amounts appropriated for part A of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000 may be obligated to carry out a new Merit Schools program only if such program is specifically authorized in law prior to December 31, 1990.

On page 42 is language providing that the maximum Pell grant a student may receive in the 1991-92 academic year is \$2,300.

On page 42 is language providing that notwithstanding section 479A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 student financial aid administrators shall be authorized, on the basis of adequate documentation, to make necessary adjustments to the cost of attendance and expected student or parent contribution (or both) and to use supplementary information about the financial status or personal circumstances of eligible applicants only for purposes of selecting recipients and determining the amount of awards under subpart 2 of part A, and parts B, C, and E of title IV of the Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 411F(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended, the term "annual adjusted family income" shall, under special circumstances prescribed by the Secretary, mean the sum received in the first calendar year of the award year from the sources described in that section.

On page 43 is language providing that funds provided herein for carrying out subpart 6 of part A of title IV shall be available not-

withstanding sections 419G(b) and 419I(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

On page 44 is language providing that of the funds appropriated to Howard University \$3,000,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant to be administered in accordance with the Howard University Endowment Act (Public Law 98-480) and shall remain available until expended.

On page 45 of the bill is language specifying that any unobligated balances remaining from fixed fees previously paid into the college housing loans account pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1749d, relating to payment of costs for inspections and site visits, shall be available for the operating expenses of that account.

On page 51 of the bill is a provision requiring that appropriations to the NLRB shall not be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual non-profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

On pages 54 and 55 are provisions specifying that funds for a mainframe computer for the Railroad Retirement Board shall only be available upon the delegation of procurement authority from the General Services Administration.

On page 54 of the bill is a provision requiring that appropriations to the Railroad Retirement Board shall not be available for payments of standard level user charges pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Sections 101 to 104, 201 to 214, 301 to 305, and Title V of the bill contain a number of general provisions, all of which have been carried in previous appropriations acts, which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill and which might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1991 for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND THE
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1991**

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	(4) Fiscal year 1991 estimate com- pared with, fiscal year 1990
FEDERAL FUNDS			
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund	12,100,000	12,600,000	+ 500,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Health Resources and Service Administration: Health Resources and Services		11,885,000 *	+ 11,885,000
National Institute of Health: Office of the Director	200,000	200,000	.....
Centers for Disease Control: Disease control, research, and training ...	255,000	346,000	+ 91,000
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:			
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health		7,359,000	+ 7,359,000
Health Care Financing Administration:			
Grants to States for Medicaid	9,000,000,000	10,400,000,000	+ 1,400,000,000
Payments to health care trust funds	367,000,000	-4,000,000	-371,000,000

Social Security Administration:				
Payments to Social Security trust funds.....	4,597,000,000	4,894,000,000	+ 297,000,000	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners.....	211,000,000	215,000,000	+ 4,000,000	
Supplemental security income program.....	2,936,000,000	3,157,000,000	+ 221,000,000	
Family Support Administration:				
Family support payments to States.....	2,700,000,000	3,000,000,000	+ 300,000,000	
Community services block grant.....		8,041,000	+ 8,041,000	
Interim assistance to States for legalization.....	870,000,000	840,000,000	-30,000,000	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services.....	20,681,455,000	22,529,831,000	+ 1,848,376,000	
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Vocational and adult education.....	7,148,000	7,148,000		
Guaranteed student loans.....	3,868,826,000	3,157,427,000	-711,399,000	
Total, Department of Education.....	3,875,974,000	3,164,575,000	-711,399,000	
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING				
Public broadcasting fund.....	232,648,000	298,870,000	+ 66,222,000	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
Dual benefits payment account.....	157,000	1,000	-156,000	
Federal Payments to Railroad Retirement Accounts.....	2,703,900,000	2,730,700,000	+ 26,800,000	
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds.....	27,506,234,000	28,736,577,000	+ 1,230,343,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1991--Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991 (3)	Fiscal year 1991 estimate com- pared with, fiscal year 1990 (4)
TRUST FUNDS			
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Employment and Training Administration: Unemployment trust funds.....	26,200,000,000	25,400,000,000	-800,000,000
Special workers' compensation expenses.....	99,000,000	108,000,000	+9,000,000
Gifts and bequests, Secretary of Labor and National Commission for Employment Policy.....	10,000	10,000	
Total, Department of Labor.....	26,299,010,000	25,508,010,000	-791,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Assistant Secretary for Health: Public Health Service trust funds.....	8,124,000	8,124,000	
Health Care Financing Administration:			
Federal hospital insurance trust fund.....	80,382,737,000	87,488,338,000	+7,105,601,000
Federal hospital insurance catastrophic coverage reserve fund.....	39,000,000		-39,000,000
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund.....	46,179,000	49,530,000,000	+49,483,821,000
Federal supplementary medical insurance, catastrophic.....	382,900,000		-382,900,000

Social Security Administration:				
Federal old-age survivors insurance trust fund 1/.....	282,763,968,000	311,039,958,000	+28,275,990,000	
Federal disability insurance trust fund 1/.....	28,650,041,000	32,159,432,000	+3,509,391,000	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services.....	392,272,949,000	480,225,852,000	+87,952,903,000	
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Departmental management: Contributions.....	1,000		-1,000	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
Rail Industry Pension Fund.....	3,275,890,000	3,177,737,000	-98,153,000	
Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account.....	7,117,101,000	7,420,335,000	+303,234,000	
Supplemental Annuity Pension Fund.....	113,752,000	111,118,000	-2,634,000	
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	10,506,743,000	10,709,190,000	+202,447,000	
SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME				
Payment of claims.....	5,000	5,000		
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust funds.....	429,078,708,000	516,443,057,000	+87,364,349,000	
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds and Trust funds.....	456,584,942,000	545,179,634,000	+88,594,692,000	

1/ Included as "off-budget".

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
SUMMARY					
Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds	6,599,016,000	7,195,325,000	7,648,593,000	+ 1,049,577,000	+ 453,268,000
Current year	(6,597,516,000)	(7,195,325,000)	(7,648,593,000)	(+ 1,051,077,000)	(+ 453,268,000)
1992 advance	(1,500,000)	.....	.....	(-1,500,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(2,941,886,000)	(3,016,439,000)	(3,156,566,000)	(+ 214,680,000)	(+ 140,127,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	(-12,500,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds (all years)	122,510,968,000	134,476,996,000	135,748,865,000	+ 13,237,897,000	+ 1,271,869,000
Current year	(105,164,480,000)	(115,023,996,000)	(116,295,865,000)	(+ 11,131,385,000)	(+ 1,271,869,000)
1992 advance	(17,346,488,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(+ 2,106,512,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(4,709,923,000)	(4,333,989,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(5,767,111,000)	(6,088,805,000)	(6,279,322,000)	(+ 512,211,000)	(+ 190,517,000)

Title III - Department of Education:				
Federal Funds	23,012,014,000	23,549,441,000	26,027,751,000	+ 3,015,737,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(1,118,461,000)	(1,111,540,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Title IV - Related Agencies:				
Federal Funds (all years)	1,012,255,000	1,009,059,000	1,017,790,000	+ 5,535,000
Current year	(684,975,000)	(702,554,000)	(711,285,000)	(+ 26,310,000)
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(-20,775,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(48,120,000)	(47,999,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(76,113,000)	(87,842,000)	(87,069,000)	(+ 10,956,000)
Total, all titles:				
Federal Funds (all years)	153,134,253,000	166,230,821,000	170,442,999,000	+ 17,308,746,000
Current year	(135,458,985,000)	(146,471,316,000)	(150,683,494,000)	(+ 15,224,509,000)
1992 advance	(17,347,988,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(+ 2,105,012,000)
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(-20,775,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(5,887,847,000)	(5,505,028,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(8,785,110,000)	(9,193,086,000)	(9,522,957,000)	(+ 329,871,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (Enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION					
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Job training programs.....	18,540,000	19,834,000	19,834,000	+ 1,294,000	.....
Trust funds.....	(2,057,000)	(2,170,000)	(2,170,000)	(+ 113,000)	.....
Employment security.....	442,000	464,000	464,000	+ 22,000	.....
Trust funds.....	(13,032,000)	(13,406,000)	(13,406,000)	(+ 374,000)	.....
Financial and administrative management.....	14,056,000	14,330,000	14,330,000	+ 824,000	+ 550,000
Trust funds.....	(10,544,000)	(10,586,000)	(11,036,000)	(+ 492,000)	(+ 450,000)
Executive direction and administration.....	3,806,000	4,283,000	4,283,000	+ 477,000	.....
Trust funds.....	(3,097,000)	(3,360,000)	(3,360,000)	(+ 263,000)	.....
Regional operations.....	12,268,000	12,962,000	15,962,000	+ 3,694,000	+ 3,000,000
Trust funds.....	(24,384,000)	(24,779,000)	(24,779,000)	(+ 395,000)	.....
Apprenticeship services.....	15,517,000	14,607,000	14,607,000	-910,000	.....
Total, Program Administration.....	117,743,000	120,781,000	124,781,000	+ 7,038,000	+ 4,000,000
Federal funds.....	64,629,000	66,480,000	70,030,000	+ 5,401,000	+ 3,550,000
Trust funds.....	(53,114,000)	(54,301,000)	(54,751,000)	(+ 1,637,000)	(+ 450,000)
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES 1/					
Grants to States:					
Block grant.....	1,744,808,000	1,744,808,000	1,900,000,000	+ 155,192,000	+ 155,192,000
Summer youth employment and training program.....	699,777,000	699,777,000	699,777,000	.....	.....
Dislocated worker assistance 2/.....	463,603,000	400,000,000	513,603,000	+ 50,000,000	+ 113,603,000
Federally administered programs:					
Native Americans.....	58,193,000	57,579,000	58,193,000	.....	+ 614,000
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers.....	69,047,000	55,834,000	69,047,000	.....	+ 13,213,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS					
National contracts	286,270,000	267,395,000	312,000,000	+ 25,730,000	+ 44,605,000
State grants	80,743,000	75,419,000	88,000,000	+ 7,257,000	+ 12,581,000
Total	367,013,000	342,814,000	400,000,000	+ 32,987,000	+ 57,186,000
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES 1/					
Trade adjustment	280,024,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	-50,024,000	.....
Other activities .....	.....	500,000	500,000	+ 500,000	.....
Total	280,024,000	230,500,000	230,500,000	-49,524,000	.....
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS					
<i>Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):</i>					
State Operations	(1,257,673,000)	(1,357,695,000)	(1,403,751,000)	(+ 146,078,000)	(+ 46,056,000)
State integrity activities	(247,517,000)	(285,120,000)	(294,474,000)	(+ 46,957,000)	(+ 9,354,000)
National Activities	(5,500,000)	(6,366,000)	(6,366,000)	(+ 866,000)	.....
Contingency	(290,385,000)	(281,219,000)	(247,509,000)	(-42,876,000)	(-33,710,000)
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation (trust funds)	(1,801,075,000)	(1,930,400,000)	(1,952,100,000)	(+ 151,025,000)	(+ 21,700,000)
Employment Service:					
Allocments to States:					
Federal funds	20,800,000	21,700,000	21,700,000	+ 900,000	.....
Trust funds	(758,239,000)	(700,900,000)	(803,300,000)	(+ 45,061,000)	(+ 102,400,000)
Subtotal	779,039,000	722,600,000	825,000,000	+ 45,961,000	+ 102,400,000

National Activities:					
Federal funds	1,200,000	1,400,000	3,900,000	+ 2,700,000	+ 2,500,000
Trust funds	(42,799,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(+ 2,201,000)	.....
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	(-12,500,000)	DEFER
Targeted jobs tax credit	(24,653,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Employment Service	835,538,000	769,000,000	873,900,000	+ 38,362,000	+ 104,900,000
Federal funds	22,000,000	23,100,000	25,600,000	+ 3,600,000	+ 2,500,000
Trust funds	(801,038,000)	(745,900,000)	(848,300,000)	(+ 47,262,000)	(+ 102,400,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	(-12,500,000)	.....
Total, State Unemployment 2/	2,636,613,000	2,699,400,000	2,826,000,000	+ 189,387,000	+ 126,600,000
Federal Funds	22,000,000	23,100,000	25,600,000	+ 3,600,000	+ 2,500,000
Trust Funds	(2,602,113,000)	(2,676,300,000)	(2,800,400,000)	(+ 198,287,000)	(+ 124,100,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	(-12,500,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	.....	.....	.....	DEFER
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND					
AND OTHER FUNDS	33,000,000	328,000,000	328,000,000	+ 295,000,000	.....

1/ Excludes \$230,500,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Includes Federal, Trust and advance Trust funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (matched to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Total, Employment & Training Administration.....	7,353,504,000	7,560,722,000	8,119,968,000	+ 766,464,000	+ 559,246,000
Federal funds.....	4,685,777,000	4,830,121,000	5,264,817,000	+ 579,040,000	+ 434,696,000
Current year, FY 1990.....	(4,684,277,000)	(4,830,121,000)	(5,264,817,000)	(+ 580,540,000)	(+ 434,696,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(1,500,000)			(-1,500,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust funds.....	(2,653,227,000)	(2,730,601,000)	(2,855,151,000)	(+ 199,924,000)	(+ 124,550,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(12,500,000)			(-12,500,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(24,653,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
LABOR - MANAGEMENT SERVICES SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Labor-management relations service.....	5,785,000	5,923,000	5,923,000	+ 138,000	
Labor-management standards enforcement.....	25,108,000	26,051,000	26,051,000	+ 943,000	
Pension and welfare benefit programs.....	43,056,000	58,077,000	58,077,000	+ 15,021,000	
Total, LMSA.....	73,949,000	90,051,000	90,051,000	+ 16,102,000	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION					
Program Administration subject to limitation (Trust Funds).....	(42,301,000)	(42,669,000)	(42,669,000)	(+ 368,000)	
Other contractual services not subject to limitation (Trust Funds).....	(28,053,000)	(28,459,000)	(28,459,000)	(+ 406,000)	
Total, PBGC (trust funds).....	(70,354,000)	(71,128,000)	(71,128,000)	(+ 774,000)	

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Enforcement of wage and hour standards	90,736,000	93,017,000	93,017,000	+ 2,281,000	.....
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	52,985,000	53,645,000	53,645,000	+ 660,000	.....
Federal programs for workers' compensation	58,661,000	60,639,000	61,720,000	+ 3,059,000	+ 1,081,000
Trust funds	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+ 5,000)	.....
Executive direction and support services	13,746,000	14,006,000	14,006,000	+ 260,000	.....
Total, salaries and expenses	217,139,000	222,323,000	223,404,000	+ 6,265,000	+ 1,081,000
Federal funds	216,128,000	221,307,000	222,368,000	+ 6,260,000	+ 1,081,000
Trust funds	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+ 5,000)	.....
SPECIAL BENEFITS					
Federal employees compensation benefits	251,000,000	318,000,000	318,000,000	+ 67,000,000	.....
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, current appropriation	255,000,000	322,000,000	322,000,000	+ 67,000,000	.....
Less appropriation for prior year costs 1/	-85,975,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	+ 60,975,000	.....
Plus appropriation available from subsequent year	25,000,000	.....	.....	-25,000,000	.....
Total, Special Benefits, program level	194,025,000	297,000,000	297,000,000	+ 102,975,000	.....

1/ Budget assumes increased "borrowing" under indefinite authority from amounts assumed in P.L. 101-166.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND					
Benefit payments and interest on advances	590,486,000	866,019,000	866,019,000	+ 275,533,000	.....
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses	28,640,000	29,051,000	29,051,000	+ 411,000	.....
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses	22,050,000	19,396,000	23,355,000	+ 1,305,000	+ 3,959,000
Departmental Management, inspector general	506,000	371,000	371,000	- 135,000	.....
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, apprn	641,682,000	914,837,000	918,796,000	+ 277,114,000	+ 3,959,000
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)	745,000	756,000	756,000	+ 11,000	.....
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	642,427,000	915,593,000	919,552,000	+ 277,125,000	+ 3,959,000
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,053,591,000	1,434,916,000	1,439,956,000	+ 386,365,000	+ 5,040,000
Federal funds	1,052,580,000	1,433,900,000	1,438,940,000	+ 386,360,000	+ 5,040,000
Trust funds	(1,011,000)	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(+ 5,000)	.....
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Safety and health standards	6,864,000	7,155,000	7,155,000	+ 291,000	.....
Enforcement:					
Federal Enforcement	117,126,000	125,052,000	125,052,000	+ 7,926,000	.....
State programs	59,827,000	62,220,000	62,220,000	+ 5,393,000	+ 3,000,000
Technical Support	17,630,000	18,489,000	18,489,000	+ 859,000	.....
Compliance Assistance	36,874,000	38,053,000	38,403,000	+ 1,529,000	+ 350,000
Safety and health statistics	22,686,000	30,391,000	30,391,000	+ 7,705,000	.....
Executive direction and administration	6,012,000	6,533,000	6,533,000	+ 521,000	.....
Total, OSHA	267,019,000	287,893,000	291,243,000	+ 24,224,000	+ 3,350,000

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Enforcement:

Coal.....	88,179,000	89,564,000	+4,848,000	+1,385,000
Metal/nonmetal.....	35,022,000	35,668,000	+1,660,000	+646,000
Standards development	1,565,000	1,629,000	+323,000	+64,000
Assessments.....	2,303,000	2,392,000	+110,000	+89,000
Educational policy and development	13,433,000	14,613,000	+1,496,000	+1,180,000
Technical support.....	20,555,000	21,226,000	+1,041,000	+671,000
Program administration	11,443,000	12,675,000	+1,910,000	+1,232,000
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	172,500,000	177,767,000	+9,669,000	+5,267,000

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Employment and Unemployment Statistics.....	67,807,000	68,797,000	+2,252,000	+990,000
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds).....	(47,700,000)	(52,760,000)	(+3,883,000)	(+5,060,000)
Prices and cost of living.....	76,159,000	76,159,000	+3,659,000	+600,000
Wages and industrial relations.....	23,559,000	24,159,000	+2,129,000	.....
Productivity and technology.....	5,887,000	5,887,000	+382,000	.....
Economic growth and employment projections.....	3,595,000	3,595,000	+216,000	.....
Executive direction and staff services.....	28,077,000	28,677,000	+6,179,000	+600,000
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	252,784,000	260,034,000	+18,700,000	+7,250,000
Federal Funds.....	192,457,000	207,274,000	+14,817,000	+2,190,000
Trust Funds.....	(48,877,000)	(52,760,000)	(+3,883,000)	(+5,060,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (extended to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Executive direction	19,766,000	23,966,000	21,841,000	+ 2,075,000	-2,125,000
Legal services	44,997,000	51,523,000	54,523,000	+ 9,526,000	+ 3,000,000
Trust funds	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	.....	.....
International labor affairs	6,461,000	6,785,000	6,785,000	+ 324,000	.....
Administration and management	19,781,000	20,541,000	20,541,000	+ 760,000	.....
Adjudication	12,561,000	13,465,000	13,465,000	+ 904,000	.....
Promoting employment of the disabled	2,880,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	+ 820,000	.....
Women's Bureau	6,978,000	6,848,000	7,448,000	+ 470,000	+ 600,000
Civil Rights Activities	4,290,000	4,485,000	4,485,000	+ 195,000	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	117,999,000	131,598,000	133,073,000	+ 15,074,000	+ 1,475,000
Federal funds	117,714,000	131,313,000	132,788,000	+ 15,074,000	+ 1,475,000
Trust funds	(285,000)	(285,000)	(285,000)	.....	.....
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING					
<i>State Administration:</i>					
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(74,389,000)	(74,473,000)	(79,076,000)	(+ 4,687,000)	(+ 4,603,000)
Local Veterans Employment Program	(68,532,000)	(68,608,000)	(72,851,000)	(+ 4,319,000)	(+ 4,243,000)
Subtotal, State Administration	(142,921,000)	(143,081,000)	(151,927,000)	(+ 9,006,000)	(+ 8,846,000)
<i>Federal Administration:</i>					
National Veterans Training Institute	(15,444,000)	(17,604,000)	(17,604,000)	(+ 2,160,000)	.....
Total, Trust Funds	(2,573,000)	(829,000)	(2,500,000)	(-73,000)	(+ 1,671,000)
Total, Trust Funds	(160,938,000)	(161,514,000)	(172,031,000)	(+ 11,093,000)	(+ 10,517,000)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Audit:					
Federal funds.....	20,408,000	21,638,000	+1,230,000		
Trust funds.....	(4,127,000)	(3,877,000)	(-250,000)		
Investigation:					
Federal funds.....	6,414,000	7,607,000	+1,670,000		+477,000
Trust funds.....	(1,067,000)	(318,000)	(-749,000)		
Office of Labor Racketeering.....	9,765,000	10,194,000	+429,000		+523,000
Executive Direction and Management.....	4,835,000	5,024,000	+189,000		+250,000
Total, Office of the Inspector General					
Federal funds.....	46,616,000	48,658,000	+2,042,000		+1,250,000
Trust funds.....	(41,422,000)	(44,463,000)	(-3,041,000)		+1,250,000
	(5,194,000)	(4,195,000)	(-999,000)		
Total, Departmental Management					
Federal funds.....	325,553,000	341,770,000	+16,217,000		+13,242,000
Trust funds.....	(159,136,000)	(175,776,000)	(-16,640,000)		+2,725,000
	(166,417,000)	(165,994,000)	(-423,000)		(+10,517,000)
Total, Labor Department 1/					
Federal funds.....	9,553,402,000	10,211,764,000	+658,362,000		+593,395,000
Current year.....	6,599,016,000	7,195,325,000	+596,309,000		+453,268,000
Advance for FY 1991.....	(6,597,516,000)	(7,195,325,000)	(-597,809,000)		(+453,268,000)
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(1,500,000)				
Trust funds.....	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)	(-157,000)		
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(2,941,886,000)	(3,016,439,000)	(-74,553,000)		
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(12,500,000)				
	(24,653,000)				
				DEFER	DEFER
				(+214,680,000)	(+140,127,000)
				(-12,500,000)	
				DEFER	DEFER

1/ Includes authorized Federal and Trust funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (reacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (6)
TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES • ADMINISTRATION					
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES					
Health Care Delivery and Assistance:					
Community health centers.....	456,914,000	471,785,000	490,000,000	+ 33,086,000	+ 18,215,000
Migrant health.....	49,343,000	50,601,000	52,000,000	+ 2,657,000	+ 1,399,000
Black lung clinics.....	3,651,000	3,651,000	3,800,000	+ 149,000	+ 149,000
Health care for the homeless.....	35,967,000	33,667,000	40,000,000	+ 4,033,000	+ 6,333,000
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	11,885,000			-11,885,000	
Family planning 1/.....	(139,135,000)	(139,135,000)	- DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Health Service Corps:					
Field placements.....	(41,837,000)	(42,361,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Loan repayments including nurses.....	(5,921,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Scholarships.....	(2,961,000)	(8,882,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, Natl Health Service Corps.....	(50,719,000)	(51,243,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Hansen's Disease services (Carville).....	18,158,000	22,601,000	20,601,000	+ 2,443,000	-2,000,000
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's Disease.....	3,217,000	3,217,000	3,300,000	+ 83,000	+ 83,000
Home health demonstration grants.....	2,961,000			-2,961,000	
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance.....	582,096,000	585,522,000	609,701,000	+ 27,605,000	+ 24,179,000

1/ President's FY 1991 budget requests Family Planning under "Public Health Service Management" account.

Health Professions:					
Exceptional need scholarships.....	6,685,000	10,000,000	+ 3,315,000	10,000,000	.....
Excellence in minority health education grants.....	9,231,000	12,000,000	+ 2,769,000	12,000,000	.....
Public health/health administration:					
Public Health capitation.....	2,948,000	.....	-2,948,000	.....	.....
Public Health special projects.....	834,000	3,300,000	+ 2,466,000	3,300,000	+ 3,300,000
Health Administration grants.....	1,483,000	1,483,000	.....	1,483,000	+ 1,483,000
Public Health traineeships.....	2,987,000	3,500,000	+ 513,000	3,500,000	+ 3,500,000
Health Administration traineeships.....	492,000	492,000	.....	492,000	+ 492,000
Preventive medicine residencies.....	1,695,000	1,695,000	.....	1,695,000	+ 1,695,000
Family Medicine.....	32,761,000	37,000,000	+ 4,239,000	37,000,000	+ 37,000,000
General dentistry residencies.....	3,929,000	3,929,000	.....	3,929,000	+ 3,929,000
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics.....	17,682,000	17,682,000	.....	17,682,000	+ 17,682,000
Family medicine departments.....	6,680,000	7,000,000	+ 320,000	7,000,000	+ 7,000,000
Physician assistants.....	4,789,000	4,789,000	.....	4,789,000	+ 4,789,000
Area health education centers.....	18,125,000	18,125,000	.....	18,125,000	+ 18,125,000
Health education and training centers.....	3,929,000	3,929,000	.....	3,929,000	+ 3,929,000
Health professions data analysis.....	1,846,000	1,846,000	.....	1,846,000	+ 1,846,000
Disadvantaged Assistance.....	26,965,000	31,578,000	+ 4,613,000	31,578,000	.....
Allied health grants and contracts.....	737,000	1,400,000	+ 663,000	1,400,000	+ 1,400,000
Interdisciplinary traineeships.....	2,210,000	.....	-2,210,000	.....	.....
Special Projects: (sections 788 and 301)					
Health professions special education initiatives.....	2,457,000	2,457,000	.....	2,457,000	+ 2,457,000
Geriatric training and research.....	14,047,000	14,047,000	.....	14,047,000	+ 14,047,000
Pacific Basin activities (including Medical Officer training).....	1,974,000	.....	-1,974,000	.....	.....
Native Hawaiian health care.....	1,283,000	1,283,000	.....	1,283,000	.....
Subtotal, special education initiatives.....	19,761,000	17,787,000	-1,974,000	17,787,000	+ 16,504,000
Special grants to hospitals:					
Nurse training.....	1,343,000	.....	-1,343,000	.....	.....
Advanced nurse education.....	12,771,000	12,771,000	.....	12,771,000	+ 12,771,000
Nurse practitioners.....	13,432,000	13,432,000	.....	13,432,000	+ 13,432,000
Special projects.....	10,283,000	10,283,000	.....	10,283,000	+ 10,283,000
Traineeships.....	13,501,000	13,501,000	.....	13,501,000	+ 13,501,000
Nurse Anesthetists.....	1,130,000	1,130,000	.....	1,130,000	+ 1,130,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (reverted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (6)
Undergraduate scholarships.....	2,948,000	.....	2,948,000	.....	+ 2,948,000
Loan Repayment for Shortage Area Service.....	982,000	.....	982,000	.....	+ 982,000
Nurse disadvantaged assistance.....	2,571,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+ 1,429,000	.....
Subtotal, Nurse training.....	57,618,000	4,000,000	59,047,000	+ 1,429,000	+ 55,047,000
Less transfers from loan revolving funds.....	-10,000,000	.....	-10,000,000	.....	-10,000,000
Total, Health professions.....	214,730,000	58,861,000	226,582,000	+ 11,852,000	+ 167,721,000
MCH and Resources Development:					
Maternal & child health block grant.....	553,627,000	578,627,000	598,627,000	+ 45,000,000	+ 20,000,000
Pediatric emergency care.....	3,947,000	.....	.....	-3,947,000	.....
Organ transplantation.....	3,948,000	3,257,000	4,257,000	+ 309,000	+ 1,000,000
Health teaching facilities interest subsidies.....	488,000	488,000	488,000	.....	.....
Total, Resources Development.....	562,010,000	582,372,000	603,372,000	+ 41,362,000	+ 21,000,000
Buildings and facilities.....	877,000	.....	2,000,000	+ 1,123,000	+ 2,000,000
National practitioner data bank.....	1,974,000	1,974,000	1,974,000	.....	.....
Proposed user fees.....	.....	-1,974,000	.....	.....	+ 1,974,000
Rural health research.....	3,380,000	4,380,000	4,380,000	+ 1,000,000	.....
Minority health initiative:					
HUD health services grant.....	.....	(35,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National health service corps.....	.....	(55,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Disadvantaged min. health improvement.....	.....	(17,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal.....	.....	(107,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):

Training of health personnel	14,549,000	21,000,000	17,500,000	+ 2,951,000	-3,500,000
Facilities renovation grants	4,342,000	4,129,000	4,129,000	-213,000	
Pediatric health care demonstrations	14,803,000	14,803,000	20,000,000	+ 5,197,000	+ 5,197,000
Adult health care demonstrations	17,209,000	19,424,000	27,200,000	+ 9,991,000	+ 7,776,000
AIDS related drugs (AZT)	(29,606,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Community health care services	10,777,000	13,323,000	13,323,000	+ 2,546,000	
Home health services	19,737,000			-19,737,000	
Subacute care	1,480,000			-1,480,000	
Transfer for consolidated administration	-4,786,000	-4,786,000	-4,786,000		
Subtotal, AIDS	78,111,000	67,893,000	77,366,000	-745,000	+ 9,473,000
Program management including AIDS	98,170,000	99,551,000	102,000,000	+ 3,830,000	+ 2,449,000
Total, Health resources and services	1,541,348,000	1,398,579,000	1,627,375,000	+ 86,027,000	+ 228,796,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(219,460,000)	(297,378,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN					
FUND: Interest subsidy program	21,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-1,000,000	
HEALTH PROFESSIONS GRADUATE STUDENT					
LOAN FUND (HEAL): General funds 1/	24,870,000			-24,870,000	

1/ President's budget requests authority to transfer \$15 million in other Health Resources and Services unobligated balances to this account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION:					
Pre - FY89 claims (appropriation).....	74,500,000	.....	62,920,000	-11,580,000	+62,920,000
FY89 / FY90 claims (trust fund).....	139,700,000	221,500,000	154,080,000	+14,380,000	-67,420,000
HRSA administration (trust fund).....	.....	.....	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Subtotal.....	214,200,000	221,500,000	218,500,000	+4,300,000	-3,000,000
Total, Health Resources and Services Administration.....	1,801,418,000	1,640,079,000	1,865,875,000	+64,457,000	+225,796,000
Current year.....	(1,789,533,000)	(1,640,079,000)	(1,865,875,000)	(+76,342,000)	(+225,796,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(11,885,000)	(297,378,000)	DEFER	(-11,885,000)	DEFER
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(219,460,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL					
DISEASE CONTROL					
Preventive Health Services Block Grant.....	84,113,000	84,119,000	84,119,000	+6,000	.....
Prevention centers.....	3,949,000	3,949,000	3,949,000	.....	.....
Lead poisoning prevention.....	3,949,000	3,949,000	8,000,000	+4,051,000	+4,051,000
Sexually transmitted diseases:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants.....	70,666,000	70,666,000	77,246,000	+6,580,000	+6,580,000
Direct operations.....	10,640,000	10,754,000	12,754,000	+2,114,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal, Sexually transmitted diseases.....	81,306,000	81,420,000	90,000,000	+8,694,000	+8,580,000
Immunization:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants.....	(161,980,000)	(130,862,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Direct operations.....	(19,211,000)	(19,329,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Vaccine stockpile.....	(2,961,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

Adverse events report g.....	(2,531,000)	(2,531,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, Immunization programs.....	(186,683,000)	(152,722,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Infectious disease excluding AIDS/TB.....	39,752,000	40,621,000	45,016,000	+5,264,000	+4,395,000
Tuberculosis grants.....	(8,334,000)	(8,334,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Chronic & environmental disease prevention.....	50,554,000	52,364,000	63,738,000	+13,184,000	+11,374,000
Injury control.....	22,660,000	22,660,000	25,000,000	+2,340,000	+2,340,000
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):					
Research.....	74,204,000	74,675,000	76,559,000	+2,355,000	+1,884,000
Training.....	10,461,000	10,461,000	10,461,000		
Subtotal, NIOSH.....	84,665,000	85,136,000	87,020,000	+2,355,000	+1,894,000
National Center for Health Statistics:					
Program operations.....	(43,871,000)	(44,884,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Program support.....	(3,206,000)	(3,244,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, health statistics.....	(47,077,000)	(48,128,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Epidemic services.....	55,388,000	68,180,000	70,846,000	+15,458,000	+2,666,000
Buildings and facilities 1/.....	6,910,000	7,740,000	7,740,000	+830,000	
Program management.....	3,123,000	3,170,000	3,170,000	+47,000	
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).....	442,826,000	509,103,000	509,103,000	+66,277,000	
Total, Disease Control.....	879,195,000	962,411,000	997,701,000	+118,506,000	+35,290,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(242,094,000)	(209,184,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

1/ Reflects budget amendment proposed by the President on 4/24/90 which would reduce the original request by \$160,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (INCLUDES AIDS)					
National Cancer Institute:					
Regular program.....	1,598,501,000	1,658,266,000	1,749,392,000	+150,891,000	+91,126,000
Research training.....	(35,793,000)	(35,793,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute:					
Regular program.....	1,027,861,000	1,068,026,000	1,135,589,000	+107,728,000	+67,563,000
Research training.....	(44,474,000)	(44,476,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Dental Research:					
Regular program.....	129,851,000	134,627,000	149,592,000	+19,741,000	+14,965,000
Research training.....	(5,893,000)	(5,893,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases:					
Regular program.....	557,594,000	581,477,000	613,686,000	+56,092,000	+32,209,000
Research training.....	(23,872,000)	(23,872,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke:					
Regular program.....	477,380,000	499,196,000	545,225,000	+67,845,000	+46,029,000
Research training.....	(13,016,000)	(13,016,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases:					
Regular program.....	815,412,000	869,382,000	944,965,000	+129,553,000	+75,583,000
Research training.....	(17,548,000)	(17,493,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of General Medical Sciences:					
Regular program.....	629,239,000	659,844,000	693,499,000	+64,260,000	+33,655,000
Research training.....	(82,791,000)	(85,650,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development:					
Regular program.....	426,350,000	444,911,000	488,282,000	+61,932,000	+43,371,000
Research training.....	(16,556,000)	(16,562,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Eye Institute:					
Regular program.....	229,419,000	240,287,000	254,887,000	+25,468,000	+14,600,000
Research training.....	(7,110,000)	(7,105,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:					
Regular program.....	218,647,000	225,206,000	244,832,000	+26,185,000	+19,626,000
Research training.....	(10,586,000)	(10,586,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute on Aging:					
Regular program.....	229,932,000	239,418,000	278,311,000	+48,379,000	+38,893,000
Research training.....	(9,520,000)	(9,520,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases:					
Regular program.....	162,185,000	169,338,000	191,397,000	+29,212,000	+22,059,000
Research training.....	(6,742,000)	(6,742,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders:					
Regular program.....	114,459,000	119,724,000	125,623,000	+11,164,000	+5,899,000
Research training.....	(3,123,000)	(3,123,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Center for Research Resources:					
Regular program.....	334,612,000	316,656,000	353,469,000	+18,857,000	+36,811,000
Research training.....	(2,493,000)	(2,493,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
National Center for Nursing Research:					
Regular program.....	29,293,000	30,894,000	37,289,000	+7,996,000	+6,395,000
Research training.....	(4,220,000)	(4,233,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and Item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1991
National Center for Human Genome Research: Regular program..... Research training.....	56,558,000 (2,980,000)	102,963,000 (5,066,000)	66,131,000 DEFER	+ 9,573,000 DEFER	-36,832,000 DEFER
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	15,656,000	16,355,000	18,682,000	+ 3,026,000	+ 2,327,000
National Library of Medicine: Regular program..... Medical library assistance.....	72,876,000 (12,852,000)	76,725,000 (13,191,000)	80,725,000 DEFER	+ 7,849,000 DEFER	+ 4,000,000 DEFER
Office of the Director.....	89,916,000	82,975,000	106,175,000	+ 16,259,000	+ 23,200,000
Buildings and facilities 1/	61,042,000	86,903,000	239,903,000	+ 178,861,000	+ 153,000,000
Total, N.I.H. funding including AIDS..... Unauthorized, not considered by House..... ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	7,276,783,000 (299,569,000)	7,623,175,000 (304,814,000)	8,317,654,000 DEFER	+ 1,040,871,000 DEFER	+ 694,479,000 DEFER
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH					
National Institute of Mental Health: Research 2/	389,539,000 (24,249,000)	413,491,000 (25,801,000)	430,000,000 DEFER	+ 40,461,000 DEFER	+ 16,509,000 DEFER
Research training.....					

1/ Reflects budget amendment proposed by the President on 4/24/90 which would reduce the original request by \$1,697,000.

2/ Includes AIDS.

Clinical training.....	13,534,000	5,000,000	13,534,000	DEFER	+8,534,000
Community Support Demonstrations.....	(28,303,000)	(26,862,000)	DEFER	-32,000	
Homeless Services Demonstrations.....	6,038,000	6,006,000	6,006,000		+6,001,000
Protection and advocacy.....	14,001,000	8,000,000	14,001,000		
Direct operations 1/.....	40,118,000	42,626,000	42,626,000	+2,508,000	
Subtotal, mental health.....	463,230,000	475,123,000	506,167,000	+42,937,000	+31,044,000
National Institute on Drug Abuse:					
Research 1/.....	220,594,000	258,852,000	265,852,000	+45,258,000	+7,000,000
Research training.....	(3,926,000)	(4,950,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Treatment demonstrations.....	46,597,000	46,588,000	48,500,000	+1,903,000	+1,912,000
AIDS demonstrations.....	81,555,000	63,346,000	75,000,000	-6,555,000	+11,654,000
Direct operations 1/.....	27,062,000	33,338,000	33,338,000	+6,276,000	
Subtotal, drug abuse.....	375,808,000	402,124,000	422,690,000	+46,882,000	+20,566,000
National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse:					
Research 1/.....	131,606,000	137,620,000	143,000,000	+11,394,000	+5,380,000
Research training.....	(3,172,000)	(3,387,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Substance abuse homeless demonstrations.....	16,378,000	9,043,000	16,378,000		+7,335,000
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	455,000			-455,000	
Direct operations 1/.....	11,114,000	12,217,000	12,217,000	+1,103,000	
Subtotal, alcoholism.....	159,553,000	158,880,000	171,595,000	+12,042,000	+12,715,000
Office for Treatment Improvement:					
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health block grant.....	1,192,851,000	1,292,775,000	1,192,851,000	-5,713,000	-99,924,000
Grants to States for the homeless.....	27,813,000	26,799,000	22,100,000	-6,904,000	-4,699,000
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	6,904,000				
Waiting period reduction.....	64,345,000			-64,345,000	
Treatment grants to crisis areas.....	29,698,000	32,085,000	35,000,000	+5,302,000	+2,915,000
Treatment improvement grants.....	39,597,000	85,569,000	50,000,000	+10,403,000	-35,569,000
Direct operations.....	2,138,000	4,055,000	4,775,000	+2,637,000	+720,000
Subtotal, Treatment improvement.....	1,363,346,000	1,441,283,000	1,304,726,000	-58,620,000	-136,557,000

1/ Includes AIDS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention:					
Prevention programs.....	86,314,000	97,943,000	99,000,000	+ 12,686,000	+ 1,057,000
Community youth activity program.....	19,798,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	+ 862,000	.....
Community prevention grants.....	49,496,000	101,650,000	60,000,000	+ 10,504,000	-41,650,000
Training.....	26,035,000	26,894,000	26,035,000	.....	-859,000
Direct operations.....	11,794,000	14,745,000	14,745,000	+ 2,951,000	.....
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Prevention.....	193,437,000	261,892,000	220,440,000	+ 27,003,000	-41,452,000
Treatment outcome evaluations.....	7,803,000	8,335,000	8,335,000	+ 532,000	.....
Buildings and facilities.....	196,000	3,126,000	3,126,000	+ 2,930,000	.....
Office of the Administrator.....	10,274,000	12,389,000	11,669,000	+ 1,395,000	-720,000
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health.....	2,573,647,000	2,763,152,000	2,648,748,000	+ 75,101,000	-114,404,000
Current year.....	(2,566,288,000)	(2,763,152,000)	(2,648,748,000)	(+ 82,460,000)	(-114,404,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(7,359,000)	.....	.....	(-7,359,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(59,650,000)	(61,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.....	18,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	-6,000,000	.....
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Admin.....	2,591,647,000	2,775,152,000	2,660,748,000	+ 69,101,000	-114,404,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(59,650,000)	(61,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

Population affairs: 1/
Adolescent family life
Health Initiatives :
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Physical fitness and sports
Mental health
National vaccine program
Health Service Management
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
Total, PHS management
Unauthorized, not considered by House

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 2/

Retirement payments
Survivor benefits
Dependent's medical care
Military Services Credits
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits

1/ The request of \$139,135,000 for Family Planning is
displayed in the Health Resources and Services account.

2/ Excludes legislative additions of \$86,100,000 proposed
for later transmittal.

(9,421,000)	(9,431,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
4,440,000	4,461,000	4,461,000	+21,000	.....
2,468,000	1,499,000	1,499,000	-969,000	.....
3,946,000	14,962,000	14,962,000	+11,016,000	.....
5,895,000	6,914,000	10,000,000	+4,105,000	+3,086,000
19,376,000	21,075,000	21,825,000	+2,449,000	+750,000
7,676,000	8,523,000	8,523,000	+847,000	.....
43,801,000	57,434,000	61,270,000	+17,469,000	+3,836,000
(9,421,000)	(9,431,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
87,249,000	91,046,000	91,046,000	+3,797,000	.....
5,279,000	5,683,000	5,683,000	+404,000	.....
16,986,000	17,988,000	17,988,000	+1,002,000	.....
3,090,000	3,399,000	3,399,000	+309,000	.....
112,604,000	118,116,000	118,116,000	+5,512,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH					
Health services research: 1/					
Research.....	12,161,000	12,226,000	12,226,000	+ 65,000	.....
Trust funds.....	(1,037,000)	(1,037,000)	(1,037,000)	.....	.....
AIDS.....	8,474,000	10,505,000	10,505,000	+ 2,031,000	.....
Program support.....	2,295,000	2,330,000	2,330,000	+ 35,000	.....
Subtotal including trust funds.....	23,967,000	26,098,000	26,098,000	+ 2,131,000	.....
1% evaluation funding (non-add).....	(35,745,000)	(34,323,000)	(13,776,000)	(-21,969,000)	(-20,547,000)
Medical treatment effectiveness: 2/					
Federal funds.....	26,838,000	14,065,000	43,518,000	+ 16,680,000	+ 29,453,000
Trust funds.....	(5,000,000)	(28,000,000)	(5,000,000)	.....	(-23,000,000)
Subtotal, Medical treatment effectiveness.....	31,838,000	42,065,000	48,518,000	+ 16,680,000	+ 6,453,000
1% evaluation funding (non-add).....	(5,698,000)	(6,453,000)	.....	(-5,698,000)	(-6,453,000)
Total, Health Care Policy and Research:					
Federal Funds.....	49,768,000	39,126,000	68,579,000	+ 18,811,000	+ 29,453,000
Trust funds.....	(6,037,000)	(29,037,000)	(6,037,000)	.....	(-23,000,000)
Total, 1% evaluation funding (non-add).....	(41,443,000)	(40,776,000)	(13,776,000)	(-27,667,000)	(-27,000,000)
Total, Health Care Policy and Research (non-add).....	(98,838,000)	(110,239,000)	(89,692,000)	(-9,146,000)	(-20,547,000)

1/ Previously funded under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health account.

2/ Previously funded as a separate account.

Total, Public Health Service:				
Federal Funds.....	12,755,216,000	13,215,493,000	14,089,943,000	+1,334,727,000
Current year.....	(12,735,972,000)	(13,215,493,000)	(14,089,943,000)	(+1,353,971,000)
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(19,244,000)	(881,807,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(830,194,000)	(29,037,000)	(6,037,000)	(-23,000,000)
Trust funds.....	(6,037,000)			
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION				
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID 1/				
Medicaid current law benefits.....	38,214,759,000	42,868,526,000	42,868,526,000	+4,653,767,000
State and local administration.....	2,014,743,000	2,146,440,000	2,146,440,000	+131,697,000
Proposed legislation, user fees.....		-113,457,000		+113,457,000
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1991.....	40,229,502,000	44,901,509,000	45,014,966,000	+4,785,464,000
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-9,000,000,000	-10,400,000,000	-10,400,000,000	-1,400,000,000
Total, current request, FY 1991.....	31,229,502,000	34,501,509,000	34,614,966,000	+3,385,464,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992.....	10,400,000,000	12,400,000,000	12,400,000,000	+2,000,000,000
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS				
Supplemental medical insurance.....	35,925,500,000	36,451,000,000	36,451,000,000	+525,500,000
Hospital insurance for uninsured.....	378,000,000	559,000,000	559,000,000	+181,000,000
Federal uninsured payment.....	35,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	+11,000,000
Total, Payment to Trust Funds 2/.....	36,338,500,000	37,056,000,000	37,056,000,000	+717,500,000

1/ Excludes \$25,000,000 in legislative additions proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Excludes legislative savings of \$1,981 million proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT					
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:					
Regular program:					
Federal funds	12,857,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	+ 143,000	.....
Trust funds	(19,382,000)	(23,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(+ 3,618,000)	(+ 23,000,000)
Rural hospital transition demonstrations, trust funds	(17,761,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(+ 5,239,000)	(+ 10,000,000)
Essential access community hospitals, trust funds .....	.....	.....	.....	(+ 10,000,000)	.....
Subtotal, research, demonstration, & evaluation	50,000,000	36,000,000	69,000,000	+ 19,000,000	+ 33,000,000
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds):					
Operating funds, current	(1,355,342,000)	(1,410,000,000)	(1,446,500,000)	(+ 91,158,000)	(+ 36,500,000)
Contingency reserve fund	(98,672,000)	(173,000,000)	(136,500,000)	(+ 37,828,000)	(- 36,500,000)
Subtotal, Contractors	(1,454,014,000)	(1,583,000,000)	(1,583,000,000)	(+ 128,986,000)	.....
State Certification:					
Medicare certification, trust funds	(91,214,000)	(155,100,000)	(155,100,000)	(+ 63,886,000)	.....
General program support, federal funds	6,469,000	8,336,000	8,336,000	+ 1,867,000	.....
Proposed legislation, user fees, trust funds .....	.....	(-155,100,000)	.....	.....	(+ 155,100,000)
Proposed legislation, user fees, federal funds .....	.....	-8,336,000	.....	.....	+ 8,336,000
Subtotal, State certification	(97,683,000)	.....	(163,436,000)	(+ 65,753,000)	(+ 163,436,000)
Federal Administration:					
Federal funds	81,509,000	83,878,000	83,878,000	+ 2,369,000	.....
Less current law user fees	-283,000	-248,000	-248,000	+ 35,000	.....
Trust funds	(262,491,000)	(232,538,000)	(232,538,000)	(-29,953,000)	.....
Proposed legislation, user fees, trust funds .....	.....	(-24,567,000)	.....	.....	(+ 24,567,000)

Proposed legislation, user fees, federal funds.....						+ 6,551,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	(343,717,000)	(285,050,000)	(316,168,000)	(-27,549,000)	(+ 31,118,000)	
Total, Program management.....	1,945,414,000	1,904,050,000	2,131,604,000	+ 186,190,000	+ 227,554,000	
Federal funds.....	100,552,000	90,079,000	104,966,000	+ 4,414,000	+ 14,887,000	
Trust funds.....	(1,844,862,000)	(1,813,971,000)	(2,026,638,000)	(+ 181,776,000)	(+ 212,667,000)	
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND 1/.....	4,930,000			-4,930,000		
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:						
Federal funds.....	78,073,484,000	84,047,588,000	84,175,932,000	+ 6,102,448,000	+ 128,344,000	
Current year, FY 1991.....	(67,673,484,000)	(71,647,588,000)	(71,775,932,000)	(+ 4,102,448,000)	(+ 128,344,000)	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992.....	(10,400,000,000)	(12,400,000,000)	(12,400,000,000)	(+ 2,000,000,000)		
Trust funds.....	(1,844,862,000)	(1,813,971,000)	(2,026,638,000)	(+ 181,776,000)	(+ 212,667,000)	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.....	191,968,000	46,958,000	46,958,000	-145,010,000		
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS						
Benefit payments.....	863,422,000	834,000,000	834,000,000	-29,422,000		
Administration.....	6,831,000	7,081,000	7,081,000	+ 250,000		
Subtotal, Black Lung, FY 1991 program level.....	870,253,000	841,081,000	841,081,000	-29,172,000		
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-211,000,000	-215,000,000	-215,000,000	-4,000,000		
Total, Black Lung, current request, FY 1991.....	659,253,000	626,081,000	626,081,000	-33,172,000		
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992.....	215,000,000	203,000,000	203,000,000	-12,000,000		

1/ Sequester amount not reflected correctly on President's budget.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (estimated to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME 1/					
Federal benefit payments.....	11,185,613,000	13,913,000,000	13,913,000,000	+ 2,727,387,000	.....
Beneficiary services.....	13,739,000	27,717,000	27,717,000	+ 13,978,000	.....
Research demonstration.....	5,275,000	2,275,000	5,275,000	.....	+ 3,000,000
Administration.....	1,090,131,000	1,212,602,000	1,212,602,000	+ 122,471,000	.....
Subtotal, SSI FY 1991 program level.....	12,294,758,000	15,155,594,000	15,158,594,000	+ 2,863,836,000	+ 3,000,000
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-2,936,000,000	-3,157,000,000	-3,157,000,000	-221,000,000	.....
Total, SSI, current request, FY 1991.....	9,358,758,000	11,998,594,000	12,001,594,000	+ 2,642,836,000	+ 3,000,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992.....	3,157,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	+ 393,000,000	.....
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Trust Funds)	(3,837,389,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(+ 329,585,000)	.....
(Contingency reserve, non-add).....	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....	.....
Total, Social Security Administration:					
Federal funds.....	13,581,979,000	16,424,633,000	16,427,633,000	+ 2,845,654,000	+ 3,000,000
Current year FY 1991.....	(10,209,979,000)	(12,671,633,000)	(12,671,633,000)	(+ 2,464,654,000)	(+ 3,000,000)
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1992.....	(3,372,000,000)	(3,753,000,000)	(3,753,000,000)	(+ 381,000,000)	.....
Trust funds.....	(3,837,389,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(4,166,974,000)	(+ 329,585,000)	.....

1/ Excludes \$55,000,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION 1/

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES 2/

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)				
Payments to territories	9,261,706,000	9,999,000,000	9,999,000,000	+ 737,294,000
Emergency assistance, incl. welfare hotel demos	16,346,000	16,346,000	16,346,000	
Repatration	204,000,000	194,000,000	194,000,000	-10,000,000
State and local welfare administration	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Work activities / child care	1,504,500,000	1,471,900,000	1,471,900,000	-32,600,000
Regulatory savings	206,000,000	489,000,000	489,000,000	+ 283,000,000
		-35,000,000	-35,000,000	-35,000,000
Subtotal, Welfare payments	11,193,552,000	12,136,246,000	12,136,246,000	+ 942,694,000
Child Support Enforcement:				
State and local administration	1,059,000,000	1,197,000,000	1,197,000,000	+ 138,000,000
Federal incentive payments	276,000,000	332,000,000	332,000,000	+ 56,000,000
Less federal share collections	-836,000,000	-1,008,000,000	-1,008,000,000	-172,000,000
Subtotal, Child support	499,000,000	521,000,000	521,000,000	+ 22,000,000
Total, Payments, FY 1991 program level	11,692,552,000	12,657,246,000	12,657,246,000	+ 964,694,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	-2,700,000,000	-3,000,000,000	-3,000,000,000	-300,000,000
Total, Payments, current request, FY 1991	8,992,552,000	9,657,246,000	9,657,246,000	+ 664,694,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1992	3,000,000,000	3,300,000,000	3,300,000,000	+ 300,000,000

1/ Excludes Administration proposal to shift USDA Fiscal Assistance to Puerto Rico Program to FSA.

2/ Excludes legislative savings of \$32.4 million proposed for later transmittal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR AFDC WORK PROGRAMS 1/					
New Jobs Activities program.....	443,038,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	+ 556,962,000	
WIN Phaseout	31,200,000			- 31,200,000	
Total, AFDC work programs	474,238,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	+ 525,762,000	
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE					
Energy Assistance Block Grant	(1,393,000,000)	(1,050,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Dire emergency supplemental	(50,000,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Low income home energy assistance	(1,443,000,000)	(1,050,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE					
Cash and medical assistance 2/	(210,000,000)	(210,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Social services	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Voluntary agency program	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Preventive health	(5,770,000)	(5,770,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Targeted assistance	(44,052,000)	(38,052,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Refugee Resettlement	(374,822,000)	(368,822,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

1/ Reflects reprogramming approved 4/11/90.

2/ Includes State administrative costs.

STATE LEGALIZATION IMPACT ASSISTANCE
GRANTS

FY 1990 enacted.....	-567,424,000				+ 567,424,000	
FY 1991 request (non-add) 1/.....		(-537,403,000)				(+ 537,403,000)
FY 1990 enacted for FY 1992.....	555,244,000				-555,244,000	
FY 1992 request (non-add) 1/.....		(-555,244,000)				(+ 555,244,000)
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT						
Grants to States for Community Services.....	(323,085,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Homeless services grants.....	(21,855,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Advance funding for FY 1991.....	(8,041,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Discretionary funds:						
Community economic development.....	(20,158,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Rural housing.....	(3,994,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Farmworker assistance.....	(2,934,000)				DEFER	DEFER
National youth sports, regular activities.....	(10,618,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Technical assistance.....	(235,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, discretionary funds.....	(37,939,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Community Partnerships.....	(3,495,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Community Food and Nutrition.....	(2,406,000)				DEFER	DEFER
Total, Community services.....	(396,821,000)	(33,959,000)			DEFER	DEFER

1/ Proposal to change permanent appropriation in FY 1991 is under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (6)
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Federal Administration.....	75,628,000	74,950,000	74,950,000	-678,000	+1,000,000
Proposed user fees.....	.....	-2,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	+2,000,000
Research & evaluation.....	9,825,000	4,250,000	6,250,000	-3,575,000	.....
Total, program administration.....	85,453,000	77,200,000	80,200,000	-5,253,000	+3,000,000
Total, Family Support Administration.....	12,540,063,000	14,034,446,000	14,037,446,000	+1,497,383,000	+3,000,000
Current year.....	(8,984,819,000)	(10,734,446,000)	(10,737,446,000)	(+1,752,627,000)	(+3,000,000)
FY 1992.....	(3,555,244,000)	(3,300,000,000)	(3,300,000,000)	(-255,244,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(2,214,643,000)	(1,452,781,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX).....	2,762,200,000	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	+37,800,000	.....
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head start.....	(1,552,000,000)	(1,886,315,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Child development associate scholarships.....	(1,431,000)	(1,431,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Family crisis program:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child abuse state grants.....	11,567,000	11,523,000	20,000,000	+8,433,000	+8,477,000
Child abuse challenge grants.....	4,934,000	4,934,000	5,000,000	+66,000	+66,000
Runaway and homeless youth.....	28,785,000	28,785,000	36,000,000	+7,215,000	+7,215,000
Family violence.....	8,273,000	8,273,000	13,273,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Abandoned infants assistance.....	9,867,000	9,867,000	9,867,000	.....	.....
Emergency protection grants - substance abuse.....	.....	.....	20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Subtotal, family crisis.....	63,426,000	63,382,000	104,140,000	+40,714,000	+40,758,000

Dependent Care Planning and Development	(13,178,000)	(13,178,000)	DEPER	DEPER
Child welfare assistance	252,648,000	252,648,000	280,000,000	+27,352,000
Proposed legislation	47,352,000	47,352,000		-47,352,000
Subtotal	316,074,000	363,382,000	384,140,000	+20,758,000
Programs for the Aging:				
Grants to States:				
Supportive Services and Centers	271,987,000	272,961,000	298,000,000	+25,039,000
Ombudsman activities	973,000		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Nutrition:				
Congregate meals	351,925,000	351,925,000	370,000,000	+18,075,000
Home-delivered meals	78,981,000	78,981,000	90,000,000	+11,019,000
Federal Council on Aging 1/			185,000	+185,000
Grants to Indians	12,541,000	12,541,000	14,000,000	+1,459,000
Frail elderly in-home services	5,756,000	5,756,000	5,756,000	
Subtotal, Aging programs	722,163,000	722,164,000	780,941,000	+58,777,000
Developmental disabilities program:				
State grants	(61,939,000)	(61,939,000)	DEPER	DEPER
Protection and advocacy	(20,484,000)	(20,484,000)	DEPER	DEPER
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	(82,423,000)	(82,423,000)	DEPER	DEPER
Native American Programs	31,711,000	31,711,000	34,200,000	+2,489,000
Human services research, training & demonstration:				
Comprehensive child development centers	24,668,000	24,668,000	24,668,000	
Child abuse discretionary activities	13,478,000	13,523,000	15,000,000	+1,477,000
Runaway youth - transitional living	9,867,000	9,867,000	9,867,000	
Runaway youth activities - drugs	14,801,000	14,801,000	14,801,000	

1/ President's budget proposes to fund under Program Direction.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (reached to date) (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991 (6)
Youth gang substance abuse.....	14,801,000	14,801,000	14,801,000	.....	.....
Temporary childcare/crisis nurseries.....	8,328,000	8,328,000	8,328,000	.....	.....
Child welfare training.....	3,647,000	3,647,000	3,647,000	.....	.....
Child welfare research.....	7,517,000	13,517,000	13,517,000	+ 6,000,000	+ 6,264,000
Adoption opportunities.....	6,736,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	+ 6,264,000	+ 1,000,000
Aging research, training and special projects.....	25,332,000	26,332,000	27,332,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 500,000
Social services research.....	3,475,000	3,475,000	3,975,000	+ 500,000	DEFER
Developmental disabilities special projects.....	(2,862,000)	(2,862,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Developmental disabilities university affiliated programs.....	(13,192,000)	(13,192,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Human Services Res. Trng & demonstration.....	132,650,000	139,695,000	148,936,000	+ 16,286,000	+ 9,241,000
Program direction.....	68,313,000	71,149,000	75,000,000	+ 6,887,000	+ 3,851,000
Total, Human Development Services.....	1,270,911,000	1,328,101,000	1,423,217,000	+ 152,306,000	+ 95,116,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(1,665,086,000)	(1,999,401,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR POSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE					
Foster care.....	1,200,061,000	1,877,712,000	1,877,712,000	+ 677,651,000	.....
Proposed legislation.....	.....	-160,909,000	.....	.....	+ 160,909,000
Adoption assistance.....	124,855,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	+ 25,625,000	.....
Independent living.....	50,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	+ 10,000,000	.....
Prior year claims.....	.....	544,000,000	544,000,000	+ 544,000,000	.....
Total, Payments to States.....	1,374,916,000	2,471,283,000	2,632,192,000	+ 1,257,276,000	+ 160,909,000
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development.....	5,408,027,000	6,599,384,000	6,855,409,000	+ 1,447,382,000	+ 256,025,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(1,665,086,000)	(1,999,401,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:

Federal funds.....	79,416,000	81,350,000	82,250,000	+2,834,000	+900,000
Trust funds.....	(31,100,000)	(31,100,000)	(31,950,000)	(+850,000)	(+850,000)

Total, Departmental management.....	110,516,000	112,450,000	114,200,000	+3,684,000	+1,750,000
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:

Federal funds.....	50,488,000	51,500,000	53,500,000	+3,012,000	+2,000,000
Trust funds.....	(43,723,000)	(43,723,000)	(43,723,000)		

Total, Inspector General.....	94,211,000	95,223,000	97,223,000	+3,012,000	+2,000,000
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:

Federal funds.....	17,294,000	17,585,000	17,585,000	+291,000	
Trust funds.....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)		

Total, Civil Rights.....	21,294,000	21,585,000	21,585,000	+291,000	
--------------------------	------------	------------	------------	----------	--

POLICY RESEARCH

Total, Departmental management:	5,001,000	5,017,000	9,167,000	+4,166,000	+4,150,000
Federal funds.....					
Trust funds.....					

Federal funds.....	152,199,000	155,452,000	162,502,000	+10,303,000	+7,050,000
Trust funds.....	(78,823,000)	(78,823,000)	(79,673,000)	(+850,000)	(+850,000)

Total, Departmental management.....	(231,022,000)	(234,275,000)	(242,175,000)	(+11,153,000)	(+7,900,000)
-------------------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------

Total, Department of Health and Human Services:

Federal Funds.....	122,510,968,000	134,476,996,000	135,748,865,000	+13,237,897,000	+1,271,869,000
Current year FY 1991.....	(105,164,480,000)	(115,023,996,000)	(116,295,865,000)	(+11,131,385,000)	(+1,271,869,000)
FY 1992.....	(17,346,488,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(+2,106,512,000)	

Unauthenticated, not considered by House.....	(4,709,923,000)	(4,333,989,000)	(6,279,322,000)	DEFER	DEFER
---	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-------	-------

Trust funds.....	(5,767,111,000)	(6,088,805,000)	(6,279,322,000)	(+512,211,000)	(+190,517,000)
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED					
Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):					
Grants to local educational agencies:					
Basic grants.....	4,373,146,000	4,463,100,000	5,121,000,000	+ 747,854,000	+ 657,900,000
Concentration grants.....	395,112,000	495,900,000	569,000,000	+ 173,888,000	+ 73,100,000
Subtotal, grants to LEA's.....	4,768,258,000	4,959,000,000	5,690,000,000	+ 921,742,000	+ 731,000,000
Capital expenses for private school children.....	25,682,000	25,682,000	26,000,000	+ 318,000	+ 318,000
Even start.....	24,201,000	48,000,000	60,000,000	+ 35,799,000	+ 12,000,000
State agency programs: 1/					
Migrant.....	282,444,000	293,742,000	310,000,000	+ 27,556,000	+ 16,258,000
Neglected and delinquent.....	32,791,000	34,103,000	34,000,000	+ 1,209,000	-103,000
State administration.....	50,176,000	54,000,000	60,600,000	+ 10,424,000	+ 6,600,000
State program improvement grants.....	12,544,000	24,000,000	15,150,000	+ 2,606,000	+ 8,850,000
Evaluation and technical assistance.....	11,853,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+ 3,147,000	.....
Rural technical assistance centers.....	4,445,000	4,445,000	4,500,000	+ 55,000	+ 55,000
Total, Chapter 1.....	5,212,394,000	5,457,972,000	6,215,250,000	+ 1,002,856,000	+ 757,273,000
Migrant education:					
High school equivalency program.....	7,858,000	7,858,000	8,000,000	+ 142,000	+ 142,000
College assistance migrant program.....	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,000,000	+ 280,000	+ 280,000
Subtotal, migrant education.....	9,578,000	9,578,000	10,000,000	+ 422,000	+ 422,000

Presidential merit schools, proposed legislation 2/	225,000,000				-225,000,000
Total, Compensatory Education programs 1/	5,221,972,000	5,692,550,000	6,225,250,000	+ 1,003,278,000	+ 532,700,000
IMPACT AID					
Maintenance and operations:					
Payments for "a" children	578,500,000	578,500,000	600,000,000	+ 21,500,000	+ 21,500,000
Payments for "b" children	123,500,000	25,000,000	140,000,000	+ 16,500,000	+ 115,000,000
Payments for Federal property (Section 2)	15,354,000	15,354,000	17,000,000	+ 1,646,000	+ 1,646,000
Payments related to base closings (Section 3e)			2,000,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 2,000,000
Subtotal	717,354,000	618,854,000	759,000,000	+ 41,646,000	+ 140,146,000
Disaster assistance (Section 7)		15,000,000	14,000,000	+ 14,000,000	-1,000,000
Construction	14,998,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+ 12,002,000	
Total, Impact aid	732,352,000	660,854,000	800,000,000	+ 67,648,000	+ 139,146,000
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS					
Educational improvement (Chapter 2):					
State and Local Programs:					
State block grants 3/	455,717,000	474,405,000	456,000,000	+ 283,000	-18,405,000
Evaluation	1,481,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-481,000	
Subtotal	457,198,000	475,405,000	457,000,000	-198,000	-18,405,000

1/ Excludes \$146,389,000, for FY 1990 and for FY 1991 request, considered under Education for the Handicapped.

2/ Provides authority to transfer \$100 million if authorized from Grants to LEA's.

3/ Forward funded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
National programs:					
National Diffusion Network.....	12,837,000	12,632,000	14,000,000	+ 1,163,000	+ 1,368,000
Inexpensive book distribution (RIF).....	8,576,000	8,914,000	9,500,000	+ 924,000	+ 586,000
Arts in education.....	3,851,000	3,972,000	4,500,000	+ 649,000	+ 528,000
Law - related education.....	4,938,000	4,824,000	5,000,000	+ 62,000	+ 176,000
Blue ribbon schools.....	494,000	873,000	900,000	+ 406,000	+ 27,000
Subtotal, National programs.....	30,696,000	31,215,000	33,900,000	+ 3,204,000	+ 2,685,000
Total, Chapter 2.....	487,894,000	506,620,000	490,900,000	+ 3,006,000	-15,720,000
Drug-free schools and communities:					
State grants 1/.....	437,881,000	487,619,000	437,906,000	+ 25,000	-49,713,000
School personnel training.....	14,554,000	14,554,000	14,500,000	-54,000	-54,000
National programs:					
Regular programs.....	61,127,000	66,127,000	61,594,000	+ 467,000	-4,533,000
Emergency grants.....	24,688,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+ 312,000	.....
National Commission on Drug-Free Schools.....	988,000	.....	.....	-988,000	.....
Subtotal, drug-free schools and communities.....	539,238,000	593,300,000	539,000,000	-238,000	-54,300,000
Strengthening teaching and administration:					
Eisenhower mathematics and science education:					
State grants 1/.....	126,837,000	220,800,000	192,000,000	+ 65,163,000	-28,800,000
National programs.....	8,781,000	9,200,000	8,000,000	-781,000	-1,200,000
Subtotal, Math & science education.....	135,618,000	230,000,000	200,000,000	+ 64,382,000	-30,000,000

Fund for the improvement and reform of schools and teaching:					
Grants for schools and teachers	3,915,000	3,915,000	6,000,000	+2,085,000	+2,085,000
Family-school partnerships	4,443,000	4,443,000	3,000,000	-1,443,000	-1,443,000
Subtotal, FIRST	8,358,000	8,358,000	9,000,000	+642,000	+642,000
Alternative teacher/principal certification, proposed legislation		25,000,000			-25,000,000
Presidential awards for excellence in education, proposed legislation		7,600,000			-7,600,000
Territorial teacher training	1,762,000	1,762,000	1,800,000	+38,000	+38,000
Leadership in Educational Administration (LEAD) 1/	3,845,000	3,845,000	3,845,000		-370,000
Christa McAuliffe fellowships	1,932,000	2,013,000	2,000,000	+68,000	-13,000
Mid-career teacher training	987,000	987,000	1,000,000	+13,000	+13,000
Other school improvement programs:					
Magnet schools, desegregation program	113,189,000	113,189,000	113,000,000	-189,000	-189,000
Fund for Innovation in Education	18,939,000	100,000,000	25,000,000	+6,061,000	-100,000,000
Javits gifted and talented student education	9,888,000	8,888,000	10,000,000	+112,000	+6,061,000
Education for homeless children & youth:					
State activities 1/	4,935,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+65,000	+1,112,000
Exemplary programs	2,469,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	+31,000	
Subtotal, homeless activities	7,404,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+96,000	
Women's educational equity	2,098,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-98,000	+1,000,000
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IV-A)	21,451,000	21,451,000	21,500,000	+49,000	+49,000
Dropout prevention demonstrations 2/	19,945,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	+10,055,000	-15,000,000
Secondary school basic skills demonstrations	4,936,000			-4,938,000	
Educational partnerships	3,703,000	3,703,000	3,700,000	-3,000	-3,000
General assistance to the Virgin Islands	4,391,000	4,391,000	4,400,000	+9,000	+9,000
Ellender fellowships/Close up 1/	3,703,000	1,000,000	3,700,000	-3,000	+2,700,000

1/ Forward funded.

2/ FY 1991 includes \$3 million for research.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Follow through.....	(7,171,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Star schools.....	14,813,000	.....	.....	-14,813,000	.....
Native Hawaiian Education	6,419,000	.....	6,400,000	-19,000	+6,400,000
Subtotal, other school improvement programs.....	230,881,000	325,061,000	227,200,000	-3,681,000	-97,861,000
Total, School improvement programs.....	1,410,515,000	1,704,916,000	1,474,745,000	+64,230,000	-230,171,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(7,171,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,032,918,000)	(1,193,039,000)	(1,098,451,000)	(+65,533,000)	(-94,588,000)
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION					
Bilingual education:					
Bilingual programs.....	115,779,000	132,642,000	120,000,000	+4,221,000	-12,642,000
Support services.....	10,838,000	10,838,000	13,000,000	+2,162,000	+2,162,000
Training grants.....	31,913,000	31,913,000	42,000,000	+10,087,000	+10,087,000
Immigrant education	30,144,000	30,144,000	30,000,000	-144,000	-144,000
Total.....	188,674,000	205,537,000	205,000,000	+16,326,000	-537,000
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
State grants:					
Grants to States 1/.....	1,542,610,000	1,615,125,000	2,400,000,000	+857,390,000	+784,875,000
Chapter 1, handicapped State grants.....	146,389,000	146,389,000	.....	-146,389,000	-146,389,000
Preschool grants.....	251,510,000	257,730,000	257,730,000	+6,220,000	.....
Grants for infants and families.....	79,520,000	82,701,000	90,000,000	+10,480,000	+7,299,000
Subtotal, State grants	2,020,029,000	2,101,945,000	2,747,730,000	+727,701,000	+645,785,000

Special purpose funds:			
Deaf-blind projects.....	(14,555,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Severely handicapped projects.....	(5,819,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Early childhood education.....	(23,766,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Secondary and transitional services.....	(7,989,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Postsecondary programs.....	(6,510,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Innovation and development.....	(19,825,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Media and captioning services.....	(15,192,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Special education technology.....	(5,425,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Special studies.....	(3,545,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Special education personnel development.....	(71,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Recruitment and information clearinghouses.....	(1,479,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Regional resource centers.....	(6,510,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Consolidated request.....	(181,865,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, Special purpose funds.....	(181,615,000)	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Education for the handicapped.....	2,020,029,000	+ 727,701,000	+ 645,785,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House.....	(181,615,000)	DEFER	DEFER
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH			
Vocational rehabilitation State grants:			
Grants to States.....	1,528,498,000	1,597,280,000	+ 68,782,000
Supported employment State grants.....	27,630,000	28,790,000	+ 1,160,000
Client assistance.....	7,901,000	8,233,000	+ 332,000
Subtotal, State grants.....	1,564,029,000	1,634,303,000	+ 70,274,000

1/ Recommendation includes funding originally requested under Compensatory Education for handicapped State grants.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Special purpose funds:					
Special demonstration programs:					
Regular grants	17,455,000	17,455,000	17,455,000		
Comprehensive head injury grants	14,814,000			-14,814,000	
Supported employment projects	9,876,000	9,876,000	10,271,000	+ 395,000	+ 395,000
Recreational programs	2,588,000		2,588,000		+ 2,588,000
Migratory workers	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,086,000		
Projects with industry	18,765,000	18,765,000	19,516,000	+ 751,000	+ 751,000
Helen Keller National Center	4,938,000	5,198,000	5,198,000	+ 260,000	
Independent living:					
Conprehensive services	12,938,000	13,481,000	13,481,000	+ 543,000	
Centers	26,666,000	26,666,000	27,733,000	+ 1,067,000	+ 1,067,000
Services for older blind	5,827,000	5,827,000	6,060,000	+ 233,000	+ 233,000
Subtotal, Independent living	45,431,000	45,974,000	47,274,000	+ 1,843,000	+ 1,300,000
Training	31,110,000	31,110,000	32,354,000	+ 1,244,000	+ 1,244,000
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation					
Research 1/	54,318,000	54,318,000	60,378,000	+ 6,060,000	+ 6,060,000
Technology assistance	14,814,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+ 5,186,000	
Evaluation	988,000	988,000	1,488,000	+ 500,000	+ 500,000
Subtotal, Special purpose funds	216,183,000	204,770,000	217,608,000	+ 1,425,000	+ 12,838,000
Total, Rehabilitation services	1,780,212,000	1,839,073,000	1,851,911,000	+ 71,699,000	+ 12,838,000

1/ Recommendation includes \$500,000 for evaluation studies requested under Special Institutions consolidated account.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,663,000	5,901,000	6,076,000	+413,000	+175,000
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF:					
Operations	34,384,000	37,195,000	37,195,000	+2,811,000	
Endowment grant	322,000	336,000	336,000	+14,000	
Construction	476,000			-476,000	
Consortium	888,000			-888,000	
Subtotal, NTID	36,070,000	37,531,000	37,531,000	+1,461,000	
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY:					
University programs	45,899,000	48,799,000	48,799,000	+2,900,000	
Model secondary school for the deaf	13,368,000	14,005,000	14,005,000	+637,000	
Kendall demonstration elementary school	7,390,000	7,743,000	7,743,000	+353,000	
Endowment grant	986,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+14,000	
Construction		2,500,000	2,500,000	+2,500,000	
Subtotal, Gallaudet University	67,643,000	74,047,000	74,047,000	+6,404,000	
EVALUATION STUDIES		500,000			-500,000
Total, Special Institutions for the Handicapped	109,376,000	117,979,000	117,654,000	+8,278,000	-325,000
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Vocational education:					
New program, proposed legislation		(929,675,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Basic grants	(850,734,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Community - based organizations	(10,850,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Consumer and homemaking education	(34,176,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
State councils	(7,942,000)		DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
National programs:					
Research	(6,986,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Demonstrations	(11,096,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Data systems including NOICC/SOICC	(4,932,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, national programs	(23,014,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Bilingual vocational training	(2,959,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Subtotal, Vocational education 1/	(929,675,000)	(929,675,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Adult education:					
State Programs	157,811,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	+42,189,000	.....
National programs	1,973,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+6,027,000	.....
Literacy training for homeless adults	7,397,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+2,603,000	.....
Workplace literacy partnerships	19,726,000	19,726,000	20,000,000	+274,000	+274,000
English literacy grants	5,888,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	+112,000	+5,000,000
Subtotal, adult education	192,795,000	238,726,000	244,000,000	+51,205,000	+5,274,000
Technology education demonstrations	988,000	988,000	1,000,000	+12,000	+12,000
Total, Vocational and adult education	193,783,000	239,714,000	245,000,000	+51,217,000	+5,286,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(929,675,000)	(929,675,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

1/ Excludes FY91 permanent appn. of \$7,148,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Aid for institutional development:					
Strengthening institutions	82,911,000	86,631,000	87,500,000	+ 4,589,000	+ 869,000
Strengthening historically black colleges & univ	83,898,000	83,898,000	87,500,000	+ 3,602,000	+ 3,602,000
Strengthening historically black grad institutions	11,468,000	11,468,000	12,000,000	+ 532,000	+ 532,000
Endowment grants:					
Current law	17,893,000	17,893,000	27,500,000	+ 9,607,000	+ 9,607,000
Proposed legislation		15,000,000			-15,000,000
Subtotal, Institutional development	196,170,000	214,890,000	214,500,000	+ 18,330,000	-390,000
Program development:					
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,702,000	11,702,000	15,000,000	+ 3,298,000	+ 3,298,000
Minority science improvement	5,416,000	5,633,000	6,000,000	+ 584,000	+ 367,000
Innovative projects for community services	1,481,000			-1,481,000	
International education and foreign language studies					
Domestic programs 1/	34,658,000	34,658,000	40,000,000	+ 5,342,000	+ 5,342,000
Overseas programs	5,136,000	5,136,000	6,000,000	+ 864,000	+ 864,000
Subtotal, International education	39,794,000	39,794,000	46,000,000	+ 6,206,000	+ 6,206,000
Cooperative education	13,445,000		13,500,000	+ 55,000	+ 13,500,000
Law school clinical experience	4,935,000		5,000,000	+ 65,000	+ 5,000,000
Student Literacy Corps	5,042,000	5,042,000	5,000,000	-42,000	-42,000
Interest subsidy grants, prior year construction	22,449,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	-1,549,000	

1/ Includes funds for international business education.

Special grants:					
Assistance to Guam.....	494,000		500,000	+6,000	+500,000
Margaret Chase Smith Library.....	2,468,000			-2,468,000	
John McCormack Institute.....			3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Aid for Students:					
Special program for disadvantaged (TRIO).....	241,822,000		342,000,000	+100,178,000	+72,261,000
Support services:					
Veterans' education outreach.....	2,801,000	269,739,000			
Legal training for the disadvantaged (CLEO).....	2,468,000		2,800,000	-1,000	+2,800,000
School, college & university partnerships.....	2,961,000		3,000,000	+532,000	+532,000
Scholarships and fellowships:			4,000,000	+1,039,000	+1,039,000
Byrd honors scholarships.....	8,627,000				
National Science Scholars, proposed legislation.....		8,627,000	8,627,000		
Douglas Teacher Scholarships.....	14,922,000	5,000,000			-5,000,000
Harris graduate fellowships.....	16,034,000	14,922,000	15,000,000	+78,000	+78,000
Harris public service fellowships.....	3,277,000	17,780,000	18,000,000	+1,966,000	+220,000
Javits Fellowships.....	7,896,000	1,189,000	1,189,000	-2,088,000	
Minority participation in graduate education.....	3,547,000	5,424,000	8,000,000	+104,000	+2,576,000
Graduate assistance in areas of national need.....	15,793,000	6,094,000	6,100,000	+2,553,000	+6,000
Total, Higher education.....	623,544,000	25,483,000	25,500,000	+9,707,000	+17,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Academic program.....	155,306,000	657,648,000	763,616,000	+140,072,000	+105,968,000
Endowment grant.....	1,500,000				
Research.....	4,730,000		157,306,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Howard University Hospital.....	20,910,000		3,000,000	+1,500,000	-1,500,000
Emergency construction.....			4,730,000		
			29,000,000	+8,090,000	+8,090,000
			6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
Total, Howard University.....	182,446,000	185,446,000	200,036,000	+17,590,000	+14,590,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS					
LOAN LIMITATION:					
Borrowing authority.....	30,000,000	5,000,000	30,000,000	.....	+ 25,000,000
Interest subsidy payments.....	5,129,000	8,449,000	8,449,000	+ 3,320,000	.....
Total, College Housing.....	35,129,000	13,449,000	38,449,000	+ 3,320,000	+ 25,000,000
RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENT OF PRACTICE					
Research, evaluation and demonstrations.....	50,557,000	61,322,000	61,322,000	+ 10,765,000	.....
Statistics.....	22,655,000	41,538,000	41,538,000	+ 18,883,000	.....
Assessment (NAEP).....	17,084,000	18,866,000	18,000,000	+ 916,000	- 866,000
National board for professional teacher standards.....	4,945,000	.....	.....	- 4,945,000	.....
Educational reform evaluation.....	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	+ 3,000,000	.....
Research on dropout prevention demonstrations.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	- 5,000,000
Principal training.....	.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	- 25,000,000
Education Summit followup.....	.....	20,000,000	10,000,000	+ 10,000,000	- 10,000,000
Total, Education research and statistics.....	95,241,000	174,726,000	133,860,000	+ 38,619,000	- 40,866,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Action (Domestic Programs):					
Volunteers in Service to America:					
VISTA operations.....	25,062,000	31,569,000	30,500,000	+ 5,438,000	-1,069,000
VISTA Literacy Corps.....	3,053,000	6,050,000	3,420,000	+ 367,000	-2,630,000
Student Community Service.....	893,000	1,765,000	893,000	.....	-872,000
Subtotal.....	29,008,000	39,384,000	34,813,000	+ 5,805,000	-4,571,000
Special Volunteer Programs:					
Drug programs.....	2,645,000	2,245,000	2,245,000	-400,000	.....
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:					
Foster Grandparents Program.....	59,463,000	62,079,000	64,000,000	+ 4,537,000	+ 1,921,000
Senior Companion Program.....	26,567,000	26,925,000	27,500,000	+ 933,000	+ 575,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program.....	31,469,000	31,519,000	33,500,000	+ 2,031,000	+ 1,981,000
Subtotal, Older Volunteers.....	117,499,000	120,523,000	125,000,000	+ 7,501,000	+ 4,477,000
Inspector General	893,000	1,101,000	981,000	+ 88,000	-120,000
Program Support	25,620,000	29,171,000	28,620,000	+ 3,000,000	-551,000
Total, Action	175,665,000	192,424,000	191,659,000	+ 15,994,000	-765,000

Corporation for Public Broadcasting: 1/ FY 1993 (current request).....	251,030,000	259,565,000	259,565,000	+ 8,535,000	.....
FY 1993 satellite replacement	76,250,000	46,940,000	46,940,000	-29,310,000	.....
Subtotal, Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	327,280,000	306,505,000	306,505,000	-20,775,000	.....
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	26,554,000	26,312,000	27,705,000	+ 1,151,000	+ 1,393,000
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.....	4,030,000	4,292,000	4,292,000	+ 262,000	.....
National Commission on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+ 2,000,000	.....
National Commission on Children.....	1,329,000	.....	.....	-1,329,000	.....
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....	750,000	777,000	750,000	.....	-27,000
National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.....	400,000	.....	400,000	.....	+ 400,000
National Council on Disability.....	1,540,000	.....	1,200,000	-340,000	.....
National Labor Relations Board.....	140,111,000	151,103,000	151,103,000	+ 10,992,000	.....
National Mediation Board.....	6,384,000	6,675,000	6,675,000	+ 291,000	.....
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	5,970,000	6,401,000	6,401,000	+ 431,000	.....
Physician Payment Review Commission (trust funds).....	(3,806,000)	(3,871,000)	(3,871,000)	(+ 65,000)	.....
Prescription Drug Payment Review Commission (trust funds) 2/.....	(1,500,000)	.....	.....	(-1,500,000)	.....
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (trust funds).....	(3,869,000)	(4,073,000)	(4,073,000)	(+ 204,000)	.....

1/ FY 1990 approp. adv. in FY'88 is \$229,391,000.

FY 1991 approp. adv. in FY'89 is \$298,870,000.

FY 1992 approp. adv. in FY'90 is \$327,280,000.

2/ Funding repealed by P.L. 101-234.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Dual benefits payments account 1/	340,000,000	321,000,000	328,000,000	-12,000,000	+7,000,000
Less income tax receipts on dual benefits	-30,000,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	+12,000,000	
Subtotal, dual benefits	310,000,000	303,000,000	310,000,000		+7,000,000
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account 2/ ..		100,000	100,000	+100,000	
(Limitation on administration, retirement)	(63,035,000)	(72,200,000)	(73,125,000)	(+10,090,000)	(+925,000)
(Limitation on administration, unemployment) (non-add).	(14,100,000)	(16,457,000)	(15,909,000)	(+1,809,000)	(-548,000)
(Limitation on administration, review activity)	(3,903,000)	(7,698,000)	(6,000,000)	(+2,097,000)	(-1,698,000)
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):					
Operation and maintenance	(38,745,000)	(38,249,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Capital outlay	(9,375,000)	(9,750,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
United States Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive					
Health Care	467,000			-467,000	
United States Institute of Peace	7,550,000	7,270,000	8,000,000	+450,000	+730,000
White House Conference on Library and Information					
Services	3,225,000			-3,225,000	
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds (all years)	1,012,255,000	1,009,059,000	1,017,790,000	+5,535,000	+8,731,000
Current year, FY 1991	(684,975,000)	(702,554,000)	(711,285,000)	(+26,310,000)	(+8,731,000)
FY 1993	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(-20,775,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(48,120,000)	(47,999,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust funds	(76,113,000)	(87,842,000)	(87,069,000)	(+10,956,000)	(-773,000)

1/ Excludes \$80,250,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

2/ Excludes \$58,300,000 in legislative savings proposed for later transmittal.

SUMMARY

Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds					
Current year	6,599,016,000	7,195,325,000	7,648,593,000	+1,049,577,000	+453,268,000
1992 advance	(6,597,516,000)	(7,195,325,000)	(7,648,593,000)	(+1,051,077,000)	(+453,268,000)
1992 advance	(1,500,000)			(-1,500,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(11,343,000)	(11,500,000)			
Trust Funds					
1991 advance	(2,941,886,000)	(3,016,439,000)	(3,156,566,000)	(+214,680,000)	(+140,127,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)			(-12,500,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)				
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds (all years)					
Current year	122,510,968,000	134,476,996,000	135,748,865,000	+13,237,897,000	+1,271,869,000
1992 advance	(105,164,480,000)	(115,023,996,000)	(116,295,865,000)	(+11,131,385,000)	(+1,271,869,000)
1992 advance	(17,346,488,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(+2,106,512,000)	
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(4,709,923,000)	(4,333,989,000)			
Trust Funds	(5,767,111,000)	(6,088,805,000)	(6,279,322,000)	(+512,211,000)	(+190,517,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1991--Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) New budget (obligational) authority appropriated, 1990 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991	(4) New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with new budget (obligational) authority, 1990	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, 1991
Title III - Department of Education:					
Federal Funds	23,012,014,000	23,549,441,000	26,027,751,000	+ 3,015,737,000	+ 2,478,310,000
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(1,118,461,000)	(1,111,540,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Title IV - Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds (all years)	1,012,255,000	1,009,059,000	1,017,790,000	+ 5,535,000	+ 8,731,000
Current year	(684,975,000)	(702,554,000)	(711,285,000)	(+ 26,310,000)	(+ 8,731,000)
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(-20,775,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(48,120,000)	(47,999,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(76,113,000)	(87,842,000)	(87,069,000)	(+ 10,956,000)	(-773,000)
Total, all titles:					
Federal Funds (all years)	153,134,253,000	166,230,821,000	170,442,999,000	+ 17,308,746,000	+ 4,212,178,000
Current year	(135,458,985,000)	(146,471,316,000)	(150,683,494,000)	(+ 15,224,509,000)	(+ 4,212,178,000)
1992 advance	(17,347,988,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(19,453,000,000)	(+ 2,105,012,000)	.....
1993 advance	(327,280,000)	(306,505,000)	(306,505,000)	(-20,775,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(5,887,847,000)	(5,505,028,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Trust Funds	(8,785,110,000)	(9,193,086,000)	(9,522,957,000)	(+ 737,847,000)	(+ 329,871,000)
1991 advance	(12,500,000)	.....	.....	(-12,500,000)	.....
Unauthorized, not considered by House	(24,653,000)	.....	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER